Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1820. [NUMBER 1550.

To be Sold
BY PUBLIC
Auction,
In the Marine Yard
On Friday, 18th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON,
THE GOOD BRIG
FOX,

OF the Burthen of 95 Tons, built at Coringa in 1812; Coppered and in good order, sails, and carries her sail well and may proceed to Sea at a small expence, she is moored off the Bunder, and may be viewed at any time.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. POPE, HAMILTON & Co. where an inventory of her Stores may be seen.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Advertisement.

For Sale,
AT
Mr. Anderson's Office.

A Few Copies of the *Asiatic Magazine & Review* and *Literary & Medical Miscellany* for December 1818; and also a few Copies of *Satires in India.*

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Advertisement,

Messrs. Forbes, & Co.

HAVE lately received for Sale, a few Pipes of superior Cape Madeira Wine, which may be had, on application at *Hormajee Bomanjee's* Screws at Rs. 300 per Pipe.

(2) *Bombay, Feb.* 11.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the year 1820-21 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Medow Street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
9th February 1820. (2)

જાહેર ખબર *

આ લખેમાથી ખબર આપીએ ચે. શી મુખ્યજ શેઠ ફરની કુટુંબનાં કેરોનાં દાકશાં બાબત શંકે ૧૮૨૨ ની તથા ૧૮૨૧ નુ ઇકનર મીશુતર નોટન શા કેબ ને ફાલ દાકશાંમા પકશા વમુ લ કુરેછે તેની ફારીશમા શી કોટ મ થે પ્રરંગીનાં દેવલને રશને જાધાર રાખુ છે આનદંનથી આશ કુ મુચી ને કોઇ નેબપાશલુ લેઈ તો તાંકાં જાઇ ને તપશે ને ઈ બાબે પોતાનો અ રન કરવો કઈ તો તેં યુદતમા કરે યુ લ્ય પછે શાલાસવાનો નહી * *

૯ મી ફેબ્રવારી શંને ૧૮૨૦

બી નોટંન

મીશ જુશતીશનાં કલારક *

Freight
FROM
Bombay to London,

THE fast Sailing Ship ORPHEUS, Captain *Milne* will sail for England as early as possible, and will receive Freight on moderate terms; for particulars apply at *Hormajee Bomanjee's* Office, or to Capt. *Milne* on board.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

For Sale,
AT THE
Bombay Tavern
Ware-House.

JUST IMPORTED; AT THE Undermentioned Prices, viz.

Cogniac Brandy, at Six Rupees per Gallon or 18 Rs. per Dozen.

Jamaica Rum, Five Rupees per Gallon or 15 Rs. per Dozen.

Malaga Wine, at Twenty Rupees per Dozen, sundry French Liqeurs at 36 Rs. per Dozen.

China Hams, at 7¼ Rs. each.

Salf Beef, and Tannah Bacon, at half a Rupee per pound

Bengal Cheroots, at 7¼ Rs. per 1000.

Teas and Sugar-Candy on reasonable terms.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office
Memorandum Book
AND
Sheet Almanack,
FOR
1820.

ARE READY
For Delivery
PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
John Yeates,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
Auction,
AT HIS ROOMS,
This Day, (Wednesday)

AN Invoice of Hats from Bond-street, Thickset, Europe Foolscap Paper, Hungary & Lavender Water, Bristow's Bitters, Stoughton's Bitters, Magnesia, Salts, Liquors, &c, &c.

ALSO,

A Double Barrel Gun in case by Ricards, a Single Ditto, by Warton, another Single Ditto, Silver mounted.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, two Saddle Horses, also a Shigram Po and a pair of Horses,

Apollo House, Feb. 16.

JEWELLERY,
John Yeates,

HAS opened for Sale, an Invoice of fashionable Jewellery, consisting of Gold Neck Chains, Broaches, Rings, long Ear drops of Gold and imitation Pearl Earings, Toothpick Cases &c. &c. &c.

Apollo House, 16th February 1820.

Ferrar & Eduljee,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
Auction,
On Saturday next the 19th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS IN
Medow's-Street.

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, Queen's, and China Ware, a few Iron Treasury Chests, and Casks of Bengal Provisions, likewise a few Charts consisting of East India Pilots, China Sea, Cape of Good Hope, Bay of Bengal, Bombay Harbour, Pacific and Indian Oceans &c. Also sundry Effects of an Officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, for Sale four Saddle Horses.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Sheriffs' Sale,

THE late Sheriff of Bombay will put up to a peremptory and public Sale at his Office at the hour of 12 o'clock on Friday next the 18th of February Instant, by virtue of a Writ of *Execution* in his hands against Mr. TASKER, if not previously disposed of by private contract or appraisement, all that good Brig called the JANE Register 154 Tons or thereabouts with all her Stores Tackle &c. &c. as she now lies in the Harbour of Bombay. The JANE was built at Cochin in 1815 of Teak-wood; carries a very large Cargo, and is well found in Stores; the conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and an inventory of her Stores may be seen at the Office of the Committee for managing the affairs of Mr. TASKER, or at this Office. The Brig will be positively disposed of to the highest and fairest Bidder.

Bombay, Sheriffs' Office, Feb. 14, 1820.

O. WOODHOUSE.
Late Sheriff.

શરીફ શેલ

આગલો મીજડાજશા શરીફ ખામખા વેચશે પોતાની આસીશમો તા ૧૮ મી આ મહીનાની શુક્રવારને દીને બપો રે ૧૨ કલાકને અમલે * પણ નોકદા ચ કી મુદતની અગાજી ઘેર મેલે વેચાશે તો ઘેર મેલે વેચશે નહીતો પછે જપર લખી તે તારીખે ફરીન કરશે *

વાંકાણ ૧ મી ટાશકરવાલું નાંમે નેન ૧૫૪ ટનનું શરવે શાંમાંન ખુધાં * તેવા કાંણ કાલ યુમખાઇનાં બંદરમો લંગરવા રછે * અને તેવાંકાંણ શી કોમીમચે શંને ૧૮૧૫ અંગરેજીનાં વરશમો શાગનાં લાકડાંથી બંધાઈ લુછે * અને જપર ના ફેરકીયું તેકરનાંને માલ વેચુલીઈછે * અને શાંમાંનબી ઘણીછે * અગર કોઇને કોઇ બાબે કોઇ પુછવું કોઈ અથવા શાંમાંનની ટીપ નોથી કોઈતો મી૦ ટાશકરનાં તરશટી માની આરીશમો પુછમાથી માલુમ પ ડશે * અને કેનો શરવે બંદોબશત વેચ તી વેલા નાકેર કરશે * અને કિવાંકાં ણ નેકોઇ વચુ કીમત માપશે નેને ખામખા વેચશે *

તા૦ ૧૪ મી ફેબ્રવારી શંને ૧૮૨૦

ADVERTISEMENT.
WANTED A HUSBAND POSSESSING
THE
FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS.

His person, must be graceful and engaging the features of his face must be regular, and tho' regular agreeable. His eyes must be lively, sparkling and affecting, and over the whole face there must be a clear complexion, health, cheerfulnes and sensibility; his stature must be inclining to the tall, his motion, easy and graceful, free from the short pert trip of the affected beau, or the haughtly tragic step of the more solemn fop.

His behaviour serious, but natural, neither too open, nor too reserved. His looks, his laugh, his speech and his whole manner, must be without affectation, and free from levity; thus much for his person. I now come to the endowments of his mind, without which grace, beauty and agreeableness will avail him nothing. His genius must be fanciful, his knowledge extensive, men as well as books must have been his study. Learning, freedom and gallantry must be so blended in him, as to make him always the improving friend, the gay companion, and the entertaining lover. In conversation he must say nothing with study, nor yet any thing at random, his thoughts must flow from him naturally, yet not without that delicacy of expression, which is necessary to give them a genteel turn. To the talents of his mind let me add (if I may be allowed the distinction) the qualities of his soul.

He must be generous without prodigality humane without folly. To his wife he must be endearing, to his children affectionate, to his friend warm and to mankind benevolent. Nature and reason must join their powers, and to the openness of the heart add the virtue of economy, making him careful without avarice and giving him a kind of unconcern without neglect. With love he must have respect, and by a continued compliance always win upon the inclinations. He must take care to retain his conquest by the means he gained it and eternally look and speak with the same desire and affection tho' with greater freedom. It has been observed by experienced persons, that the soul contracts a sort of blindness by loving; but the man, I speak of must derive his sentiments from reason, and the passion which in others is looked on as the mark of folly, be in him the true effect of judgement.

"CAROLINE."

N. B.—If the person who advertised for a wife in your Gazette of the 29th ultimo possesses the above qualifications, By addressing a letter to C. A. E. G. at your office, it shall duly be answered.

"CAROLINE."

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4*th* FEBRUARY 1820.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council grants Corporal William Bryan of the Corps of Artillery his discharge from the Hon'ble Company's service and permits him to return to England, the Corporal having provided a substitute to serve in the Corps.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the Survey report on the annual repairs required to Military Buildings at distant out-posts shall in cases where the expense is trifling, be drawn up by the Eu-

gineer Officer, who shall submit the same for the probation and countersignature of the Commanding Officer and prepare the necessary Estimate for carrying the repairs into effect from that authenticated Document.

5th February 1820.

Captain A. Grafton, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry having been nominated to the Survey Department in the Deckan under Major Sutherland, in the Month of March 1819, the appointment is to be considered as having effect from the 1st of that month.

Lieutenant E. T. Hibgame, of the Madras Establishment having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Sea for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

In reference to the Government General Order of the 23d of Dec. last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it proper to explain that the payment of compensation for loss by exchange is to be limited to those persons in the ranks of the Army who are mustered and borne on the Adjutant General's Rolls and are included within the provisions of the Cloth-ing, Invalid or Pension Regulations, and does not include public followers entertained, nor the Commissariat Disbursements.

7th September 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved that a Major shall be appointed to command the two Troops of Horse Artillery under this Presidency, sanctions the following promotions, viz.

Corps Artillery.

Senior Captain F. H. Pierce, to be Major, and Lieutenant John Laurie, to be Captain on the augmentation—Date of Rank 1st September 1818.

The furlough to England granted on the 3d of Dec. last to Lieut. T. E. Baynes, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to sea on sick certificate for a period of two months from the date of his embarkation.

Lieut. Donald Mitchell of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the Deputy Commissary of Stores in Guzerat, be stationed at Kaira, the extent of the Store-department at that station requiring the controul of a superior officer.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Feb. 8. Major O. Donoughue, 47th Regiment, from Surat.

Do. 10. Lieut. R. White, Invalid Battalion from Panwell.

Do. 11. Asst. Surgeon, W. Gall, 2d | 8th Regt. from Seroor.

Do. 12. Capt. J. Donaldson 2d Regt. from Mhow.

Do. 14. Lieut. Col. J. C. M. Clintock, 1st | 3d Regt. N. I. from Calcutta.

Do. do. Major Ridge, 4th Regt. Bengal Cavl.

Do. do. Lieut. The Honorable, John Law, 24th Dragoons.

Broach.

MR. EDITOR,

As discretion is said to be the best part of valour,
So would Hoshearee infer,
That watchfulness is the best part of wisdom.

I have called him no names that I can recollect, except that of Wiseman, and I am right sorry to find it does not suit him, and that he is offended; but as he has accused me of vanity for making use of a Latin quotation, and as also sneered at my wisdom, I consider that we are now again at par.

As for what has alarmed this watchman, or called forth such watchfullness I cannot possibly conjecture, nor can I learn who is about to meddle with the usages, religion or laws, of the Hindoos; as for the rescuing a fair widow now and then from the flames, we have the authority at least of Job Charnock, and since his time of many, and we find no bad effect has been produced, or any unfavorable impression left.

Hoshearee challenges us to adduce proof of the decline of the Braminical religion; attend my good Sir, here are many.

It is well known that the religion of Budd once extended all over Java and the adjacent Islands, that it gave way to that of the Bramins, as that has in its turn given way to that of Mahomed.

Has not the Cave worship of the Bramins give way to new forms, to pyramidical Pagodas, and vaulted Domes; these changes are not to be sure the work of yesterday but they nevertheless have taken place.

Will it be denied that the Hindoos are priest ridden that they are ruled with a rod of Iron, that their mysteries and religious rites fall nothing short of those practised by the Druids on our own ancestors; have we any thing to deplore; on the contrary have we not cause to rejoice; and does not every Briton do so when he hears of or witnesses the rescue of a nation from the horrors of superststion; are we not now eagerly awaiting the emancipation of Ireland and is not it almost as good as effected, because we are at last convinced, that persecution on the score of religion only binds the persecuted more firmly to it. Hoshearee may therefore taken a Nap and be assured that no Crusade is contemplated against the Hindoos.

I think it quite unnecessary to say any more on this subject, but I assure Hoshearee, that I entertain, the most liberal opinions on those heads and that I am well satisfied, to let this structure of the Hindoos die a natural death which it will in due time.

" And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.

SHAKSPEAR, HEM!!
I am Mr. Editor,
Your very Obediently,
ATY'S.

Just as my letter was about to be sent to the Tappall a friend sent the following paragraph taken from a late Bengal paper which we both hope will set Hoshearee at rest, with regard to the frequency of the Suttees.

We have heard that a Gentleman who recently arived here from Kishnagur, passed no less than four of those Sacrifices, in the short space of three days' journey; and within the last month, there have been offered up to the avarice of the Bramins, in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, Ishura, Serampore, and Hooghly, several unfortunate victims, some of whom have been declared by those who witnessed the awful and revolting ceremony to have been sacrificed without the exercise of their own will or consent, and to have betrayed evident signs of compunction if not of positive resistance. wh e their barbarous relatives and tyranical priests stood around them to enforce their death, or to seal their refusal with ignominy and disgrace.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1820.

We go on with extracts from English papers in our possession as late as the 13th September, and can hardly calculate on any thing later overland; indeed we are led to believe that duplicates of letters the originals of which are in the overland packet have been received here via Madras by the General Palmer.

We had reckoned on some details, by the Sophie, French Ship who entered the harbour, some day last week, but have been disappointed.

The extracts we have made, though not of a very pleasing cast yet enable us to see that the predominant feeling is a wish, to preserve our constitution inviolate; a morning paper of very extensive circulation thus expresses itself.

That a mere mob, heated by the contact and maddened by the interchange of kindred ferment, should, as if from miracle, be enlightened into infallibility—is a doctrine for knavery to propagate and for imbecility to adopt. A tempest would as correctly characterize a trade wind, as the gusts of popular ebullition would designate that permanent Judgment of mankind sometimes termed the voice of God. Every promiscuous collection is a mob; and every mob, wherever assembled, a many headed fool. Public meetings listen hysterically and decide convulsively. The right or the wrong of any question makes the least part of it, in congregations of the populace. To English habits these agitations are so familiar as to pass by us like the idle wind; though in the fancies of foreigners they are deemed portentous. It appears, from the Journals, that the French, is alarmed for the safety of the English Government. Never was apprehension more gratuitous. Such are the nature and native health of the English Constitution, that its Government, (though not upon velvet, and though perhaps it will be forced to adapt new remedies to new distempers).

' Like a great sea-mark, standing every flaw,
And saving those that eye it'———

is sure to come out of these perturbations, only with augmented stability, striking itself deeper and deeper into really English hearts—as the sentiment is (with a slight interpolation) beautifully expressed in the finest national ballad to be found in the whole region of poetry :—

Still more majestic will it rise,
Still firmer from each factious stroke;
As the loud blast that rends the skies
Serves but to root its native oak.

There has been nothing done in our market these some days, so that our Prices Current continue at the last quotation; The fluctuation in the prices of Grain, have been very great, during this last month, with the exception of Rice which has continued without variation rather below the prices quoted.

The annual meeting of the Education Society took place on Monday last, when the Hon'ble the Governor presided; after the business of the day been concluded and some new Directors and Directresses had been appointed, the examination of the Children took place, and pleased we are to record, the general proficency that prevalled in the Schools and to give our cordial testimony to the good already done, as to that likely to acrue to Society in general, by the establishment.

Medals were adjudged to the following children for there proficency and general good conduct,

BOYS,

George Scales,
John Jones,
James Dening,
William Mayne,
John Watson,
Thomas Sanger,
Joseph Roberts,
Agnoor Aveitt, ... Armenian,
Anundrow Vacajee, ... Hindoo.
Mervanjee Nesservanjee, } Parsees.
Rustomjee Hormuzjee. }

GIRLS.

Mary Gilion,
Sophia Page,
Nancy Watson,
Charlotte Hill,
Nancy Hill,
Catherine Powell,
Mary Mahony,
Ellen Brewer.

Poona Races.

SECOND DAY,
MONDAY 7TH FEB. 1820.

Major Gen. SMITH's Cup value 100 Gs. for all Horses carrying 9 stone.

Heats 3 mile, entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Warden's, b, a, h, Orator, 1 1
Capt. Pottinger's, g, a, h, Pat. 2 dis.
Capt. Sheriff's, g, a, h, Exile, 3 dis.
Mr. Morris's b, a, h, T. U. izzard, 4 dr

Time—1st Heat, 6 34
2d do. not taken.

Betting.—Seven to two in favour of Pat.
Two to one in favour of Exile.

Even betting T. U. izzard (who was untrained) would be distanced.

1st Heat.—Pat went off at a slapping pace waited upon by T. U. izzard, & continued at the same rate nearly the whole way round; on passing the stand Pat was leading, Orator two lengths in the rear, the others still further behind, when they had gone the two miles, Orator made play; ran up to and passed Pat, who was obliged to resign the heat to him, the others were easily beat.

2d Heat.—Pat & T. U. izzard were drawn & Orator soon headed Exile, who was much out of condition and pulled out after the first mile and a half, when Orator cantered the rest of the Race and carried off the Cup.

The Give and Take of 800 Rs. for all Horses weight for Inches entrance one Gold Mohur.

Mr. Morris's, c, a, h, Sylvester, 1 1
Capt. Brown's c, a, h, Lothario, 2 3
Capt. Pottinger's, King Arthur, 3 4
Mr. Andrew's, c, a, h, Mountaineer, 4 2
Capt. Pierce's, g, a, h, Guzzerat, 5 dr.

Time.—1st Heat, 4 17
2d ditto, 4 21

Betting.—Ten to 1 Guzzerat against the Field.
Four to one, against Sylvester.
Even betting Lothario would be distanced.

1st Heat Guzzerat started with the evident intention of leading all round, Lothario & King Arthur following close for the first half mile, when Silvester (who had a bad Start) began to make up his lost ground, and after passing the two mile Post, came up to and headed Guzzerat who was also left behind by the three others Sylvester came in Easy & won by three lengths.

2d Heat Guzzerat, who laboured under some illness, was drawn and Mountainer who had laid by the first heat was now the Favorite; at Starting he ran at the top of his speed from Post to Post but was headed between the first and second half mile by Sylvester. At the two mile Post Lothario passing Mountaineer made a pretty dash and ran neck and neck with Sylvester to the distance post when the latter shot a head and won without much difficulty; it was an interesting Push between Mountaineer and Lothario the former winning by about a neck.

THIRD DAY,
WEDNESDAY 9TH FEBRUARY.

Captain Pottinger's Gold Cup, value 100 Guineas for all horses, carrying 12 stone—heats--three..miles—entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

Capt. Browne's. . . C. A. . H. . . Lothario. . 1 1
" Spiller's. . . W. A. . H. . . Capper. . . 3 4
" McGregor's . G. A. . H. . Carric-thura 5 dr.
Mr. Andrew's. . . C. A. . H. . Mountaineer 2 2
Mr. Morris's . . . B. A. . H. . T. U. izzard 4 3

TIME
1st. Heat . . 7 13 } Betting
2d. Do. . . 7 25 } 3 to 2 in favour of Lothario.

1st. Heat.—Lothario taking the lead went off easily, the others close—T. U. izzard lay well in the rear—Carric-thura and Capper soon headed and kept in front till the 3d half mile, when Lothario again led, all passed the Post at half speed. A push was then made by Lothario and Capper, in which Mountaineer joined and took the lead, while the other two, lay well up—An interesting trial of strength then commenced between Lothario and Mountaineer for a half mile, while T. U. izzard was a long way in the rear, made a good push to save his distance. The leading horses were both brought to the whip, but Lothario's great bottom won the heat by about 2 lengths.

2d, Heat.—Capper went off at a smart rate with an apparent determination to try the bottom of the other horses, while Lothario, T. U. izzard and Mountaineer kept together for the 1st round and all four horses passed the stand in this order. Lothario and Mountaineer ran up to Capper after passing the stand, and the Race was most interesting between these 3 horses till within the last half mile; Mountaineer then made play and passed Lothario, and Capper keeping the lead until near the distance post when Lothario and T. U. izzard made a gallant push, Lothario passed and won cleverly. Capper fell lame about the 5th half mile.

The Ladies' Purse of Rs. 800 for all horses, weight for age, entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Andrew's . . B. A. H. - Traveller . . 1 1
" Morris's . . . C. A. H. . Sylvester . . 2 2
Capt. Well's . . . G. A. H. . . Jemmy . . 4 3
Mr. Peter's . . . G. A. H. . . Poona . . 3 4
Capt. McGregor's . G. A. H. . . Don Juan drawn
" Edsall's . . G. A. H. . . Sturdy rider thrown

TIME
1st. Heat . . . 4 24 } Traveller and Sylvester the favo-
2d. Heat . . . 4 17 } rities.

1st. Heat.—Sylvester had a bad start, and Traveller and Poona led for the first half mile Jemmy evidently lying by; at this end of the mile Sylvester made play, passed Poona and ran close to Traveller who kept about a length a head and won the heat. Sturdy's rider was thrown immediately on starting, owing to the Saddle girths breaking—Don Juan did not appear at the post.

2. Heat.—At starting Jemmy went off at score. and led for the first mile, when Traveller and Sylvester made play and passed him. then ran neck and neck until the blood of Sylvester began to tell up the rising ground and he passed his opponent (who had tasted the whip) within 50 years of the winning post, when Traveller made several most beautiful lunges and won by half a neck.

FOURTH DAY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

The Poona Purse of Rs. 1000, entrance 2 Gold Mohurs, for all Horses carrying 8st 7lb.

One Four Mile Heat.

Mr. Andrew's b, a, h, Orator, 1
Capt. Brown's c, a h, Lothario, 2

Time.—9 1

Both horses started together and passed the race stand at a small pace, when Orator ran away with his rider and headed considerably, Lothario after this never came near him and the race was won easily.

The Galloway's Plate of Rs. 600 for all Galloway's, under 13 2 give and take weights.

Heats one mile and a half.

Capt. Mansfield's b, a, g, Tom Shuffleton, 1 1
Mr. Andrew's b, a, g, Little Pat, 2 2
Mr. Sampson's b, a, g, Multum in Parvo, 3 3
Mr. Watt's c, a g, Little Tough, 4 dis.
Mr. O'Connor's b, a, g, O'Shaughnessy, 5 dis.

Time.—1st Heat, 3 21
2d Ditto. 3 24

Great sport was expected from this race, at starting Tom Shuffleton and Little Pat were the favourites and took the lead, the former gaining a little at the two mile post and came in about two lengths ahead of the second horse winning easy, Multum in Parvo lay too much in the rear.

2d Heat.—Much the same as the former, except that Tom Shuffleton went off at score and beat his opponents handsomely. *Ninth ex parvo.* would have been a much more appropriate name for the second Galloway.

T. D. MORRIS,
Secretary.

POONA RACE STAND,
February 11th 1820.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Asia F. T. for London will be dispatched in a day or two.

The Samarang of this port arrived at Pinang on the 21st January, letters from her conveyed to Madras by his majesty's ship Dauntless, were received on Sunday.

The Ann, from the Bengal Pilot the 13th January, entered the harbour on Monday evening, having made, for the season of the year, an excellent passage.

A Ship passed the port on Monday evening, supposed to be from Bengal to the Gulf of Persia.

BOMBAY,

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 10th French Ship Sophie, L. Mailliet, from Bordeaux, 9th Sept.

Do. Armed Pattamar, Turrerow, Syrang Nizamoodeen, from Porebunder.

Do. 14th Ship Ann, Robert Dickie, from Calcutta 13th Jan.

Do. Grab Ship Lovely Tish, Nacqudah, Esmalljee Ebrahim, from Bengal 7th Jan.

Do. Brig Ganges, J. A. Schmidt, from Pulo Penang 8th Dec.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sophie.—James Vaughan, Esq. Malabar Civil Service..

Per Ann.—Hon'ble J. R. Elphinstone, Hon'ble Mr. Law, Lieut. Col. McClintock, Bombay, N. I. Major Ridge, 4th Bengal N. Cavalry, Lieut. Lumsden Bengal H. Artillery. Dr. Thompson.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 8th Brig Ariel, J. Hausze, to Columbo.

Do. 10th Ship Shaw Byramgore, William Dolge, to Madras.

Do. 11th Brig Kadery, Nacqudah Aboobucker to Cannamore.

PASSENGER.

By Byramgore.—Lieut. E. F. Hibgame, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment N. I.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Asia, for London.
Ship [illegible], for do.
Ship Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Ship Rehmanee, for do.
Ship Biramgore, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Kusrovie, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Sulimany, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Grab Brig Bombay Merchant, Cumbrian, Ketch Biramgore, Ann, Prime Brig, Angelica, Lovely Tish.

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BENGAL.
Hibernia, Palmer, Ann.

FREE TRADERS.
Carmarthen, Asia, John Palmer, Orpheus.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Trial, Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUZE.
Caçadore, Caroline.

ARABS.
[illegible], Kabpass.

MADRAS.
Catherine, Dotterel, Brigs.

PINANG.
Countess of Loudon, Ganges, and Pinang, Brigs.

FRENCH.
Sophie.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

JANUARY 17th.—French Ship Cæsar, Thomas Henry, from Bordeaux, the 29th July.

18th, Ship Bencoolen, of Liverpool, J. B. Anstice, from Port Jackson, 16th Oct. and Bencoolen 8th Dec.

22d, Ship Caledonia, ———, from Glasgow.

Off Calcutta.

20th. The French Ship Cæsar.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bencoolen from Bencoolen.—Mr. Simpson, late Chief Officer of the Brig Salamanca.

CHILDREN.

Miss Elizabeth Garling, George Garling, Master Edward Bayley.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two.

Ship Medway, B. Wight, for London via Madras and Cape.

Ship Sophia, De Lusosse, for do. do.

Departures from Calcutta.

JANUARY 16th—Ship Indiana, James Pearl, for Bencoolen and Java.

Do. Ship Forbes, T. Brown, for London, via Madras and Cape.

19th, Ship Kingsmill, R. McDowal, for Liverpool.

20th, Ship Janet Hutton, T. Howard, for Acheen.

Do. Arab Ship Derria Beggy, Aly Rhemaun, for Juddah.

Do. Arab Ship Mellikat Bhur, M. Arratoon, for Judda.

Do. Ship Albion, Chas. Weller, for London.

Do. Ship Lloyds, P. McPherson, for do.

21st. Ship Prince Blucher, J. H. Johnson, for do. to complete her Cargo at Diamond Harbour.

Do. Ship Lady Castlereagh, J. Hull, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Dorah, John Aken, for Mauritius.

Do. American Ship China, H. Putnam, for Salem.

Do. American Ship General Hamilton, T. T. Tuft, for Providence.

PASSENGER.

By Lloyds to England.—Mrs. M. Hodges.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Kronprindessan, (D)

The Baring.

The St. Thiago Major, (P)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations on the 22d Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains. The Forbes, outward bound.

KEDGEREE.

Remains.—The Lotus, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains. The H. C. Ships Thos. Grenville and Carnatic, under dispatch for England.

REMARKS.

Extract from the Report from the Ships Bencoolen of Liverpool, Captain J. B. Anstice from Port Jackson, 16th October, and Bencoolen 8th December.

Nov. 7.—Spoke the Robert Quayle, (brig,) of Liverpool, for Vandiemans Land and Sydney, left Liverpool, 7th July, Cape of Good Hope, 22d Sept.

Dec. 10.—Spoke the Orion, of Boston, bound to Batavia, out 140 days—no news.

Dec. 30.—Spoke the Mary, of London, from Port Jackson, the 23d Oct. kept Company with her till the 4th January.

The Bencoolen left Sydney on the 10th of October, but spoke the Mary, Lusk, off the Andamans, which Ship had left Port Jack on the 23d of October. By this means we are become possessed of the Sydney Gazette of the 16th October. The Grenada, Donald, and Atlas, Short, Convict-Ships, had reached Sydney after the departure of the Bencoolen.

The Bencoolen, when to the southward of New Holland, spoke the Robert Quayle, from Liverpool in July, bound to Port Jackson, with goods. The Admiral Cockburns reported the arrival of the Regania, Dixon, with a cargo of goods from London at Hobart Town.

The Daphne, John Barry and Canada were laying at Sydney on the 16th October, having brought out male convicts from England. Detachments of the 30th, 46th 53d and 87th regiments, that had been employed on duty in the convict-ships, were to be embarked on board the Daphne, for Madras, in order to join their respective regiments in India. Her departure was delayed until the arrival of some convict-ships that were expected, the troops on board of which she was also to convey to this country.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 27, Brig. Prosper, B. S. Vaz, from Chittagoog 17th January.

Do. 30. Ship Forbes, Thomas Brown, from Calcutta 25th January.

Do. Ship Eliza, John Hay, from Bombay, 17th December, and Colombo 7th January.

Do. 31. Ship Kingsmill, R. M'Dowal from Calcutta 25th January.

Do. Feb. 1, Ship Perseverance, J. Greig, from Covelong, 28th January.

Do. H. M. Ship Dauntless, Hon. F. Gardner.

DEPARTURES.—January 26, Ship Eugenia, R. Allport, for Calcutta.

Do. 28. Brig Prosper, B. S. Vaz, for Trincomallie.

Do. 30. Brig Ceneas, H. Smith, for Negapatam and Trincomallie.

Do. February 1, Ship Baring. John Lime for London.

Do. 2. Ship Eliza, J. Hay, for Covelong.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday the 10th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. N. Wade, Lieutenant Colonel John Colebrooke, C. B. of the 8th Madras Cavalry, to Miss Sophia Barbara Moore.

At Seroor, on the 4th instant, by the Revd. T. Robinson, Mr. Cantrill, Conductor, to Miss Sarah Wallis.

DEATHS.—On Monday the 14th instant, Captain George Ablett Knight of the 2d Bat. 4th Regt. most deeply regretted by a numerous Circle of Friends. In him the Service has lost a zealous Officer, and Society a truly philanthropic Member. His benevolence, indeed, bordered on extravagance: no pains, no danger, no expense, having ever been regarded by him, whilst engaged in furthering the interest of his fellow Man.

On Board the Lady Borringdon at Sea, on the 4th Sept. last, in the 14th year of his age, William, the only son of William Milburn, Esq.

The Lord gave, and Lord hath taken away, "Blessed be the name of the Lord." Job 1. v. 12.

Extract of a letter dated St. Helena October 10th 1819.

"You who knew the amiable qualities and affectionate disposition of this promising youth, can well imagine the feelings with which every one on board, joined in doing the last honors to his remains. It threw a gloom over our party which has scarcely yet worn off."

He lived beloved; he died lamented.

On the 11th, Instant Mr. N. Nepean, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 46th Regiment of Foot; Aged about 28 Years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Peter Rieirson, Esq. to Mrs. Catherine Duncan, only Daughter of John Melville, Esq. of Dysart Fifeshire.

On the 18th inst. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Captain Allan Cameron, of the Country Service, to Mrs. Anne Adams, relict of the late Capt. Hugh Adams.

On the same day and same place, by the Revd. J. Parson, John Charles Benoit Michel Emerique, Esq. to Miss Maria Agnes Durham.

On the 30th December last, at Berhampore, Lieut. Robert Wroughten, of the 9th Regt. N. I. to Sophia, eldest Daughter of John Wright, Esq. Pay-Master of H. M. 59th Regiment.

BIRTHS.—On the 19th instant, (at the House of her father, Mr. A. Rowland.) Mrs. John Vandenberg, of a Son.

On the 17th inst. the Lady of Hugh Hope, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Allahabad, on the 17th inst. the Lady of Lieut. G. Home, Adj. 2d. Batt. 4th N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 21 st instant the Lady of John Henry Swinhoe, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 3d instant, the Lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Nusserabad, on the 20th December, the Lady of Capt. James Fagan, Deputy Pay and Post-master to the Rajpootnaa Force, of a Son.

On Thursday last, the 20th Instant, Mr. F. Boezalt of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 19th inst. Mr. Joseph Wren, Keeper of the Kedgeree Light-house—aged 40 years.

At Tangi, in the province of Cuttack, on the 9th January, of fever, Lieut. Augustus Walter, of the 1st Batt. 30th Native Infantry, aged 28 years. This was a Soldier of no ordinary stamp, the energy and ability with which he discharged his professional duties commanded the applause of his superiors; whilst the high and animating example which his conduct held forth to his men when on service of an inflexible determination to perform his duty, of a thorough resolution to share every toil and suffering with them, secured their esteem and enthusiastic co-operation in whatever he ordered.

At the same place, a few minutes after the death of the above gentleman, John MacTaggart, Esq. Asst. Surg. doing duty with the 2d Batt. 22d N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday the 2d Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend M. Thompson, John Sullivan, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Henrietta Cecilia, second daughter of W. Harrington, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the morning of the 10th Instant, at Pondicherry the Lady of Captain Daly, of a son.

At Ramnad, on the 22d ultimo, the Lady of Major M. Campbell, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 27th January, John Bryan Pybus, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 27 years.

At Namoul on the 19th January, on his march to Bellary, Lieut. Colonel Freshzen, H. M. 53d Regiment.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMFNT SECURITIES.

Saturday, January 22, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
0 14	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. *(discount)*	1 2

JANUARY 24,.

From a letter dated Koorunjee Pass, in the district of Bhaugulpore, we learn that, on the 28th of December last, Colonel Franklin ascended the mountain of *Parus Naut'h Ishwara* the chief place of worship of the Jaines on this side of India. It is situated on the confines of the district of Ranghur and Behar, 136 miles to the South West of Bhaugulpore, and is, we understand, of a tremendous size, being six English miles from the plain below, at Nudhoo Bar where the Colonel's tents were pitched, to the summit, which is called by the natives *Asmeed Sikur* or the *Peak of Bliss*. The road is difficult and laborious in the extreme, and it took him eight hours to reach the top of the mountain, where at noon the cold was so piercing as to render respiration difficult. In point of elevation and difficulty of ascent it exceeds all the mountains ever visited by Colonel Franklin. It is higher than the *Peera Zun* in the South of Persia, or the *Bulkan* or Mount *Hœmus* of Thrace. Over the former he travelled in an English Post Chaise drawn by twelve Oxen in 1799, and over the *Peera Zun* he was carried on a Mule during his Tour in Persia thirty-two years ago. At the Temples on the skirts of *Parus Naut'h* Colonel Franklin obtained some valuable information on the Jain tenets and doctrines, which will be given in his intended Essay on he Jaines and Boodhs.—*Govt. Gaz,*

JAN. 25.

Sir Stamford Raffles embarked yesterday on the Indiana, Captain Pearl, for Bencoolen, Captain Flint Royal Navy, Mrs Flint, and Dr. Jack accompany Sir Stamford in the Indiana. Captain Watson, of the Bengal Army, will follow them, as we understand, in another vessel, which sails about a fortnight hence.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The Ships Barton and Lord Wellington, in their passage from Bengal to Madras, struck on a shoal which the Master Attendant of Madras, who forwarded Extracts from their logs to the Marine Board here, supposes to be the London's Bank. The account of the Commanders of these ships places this danger in Latitude 13,43. N. and about 8 or 10 miles off shore.

The Barton on the 5th of December, at 5 A. M. saw the land, Armegon Hill bearing W. S. W. distance off shore about 3 leagues; at 7 sounded in 20 fathoms steering E. S. E. and going at the rate of 6 knots per hour. At 8 she struck on a shoal which the Commander supposed to be the London's Bank, the land still about 3 leagues off, and the water perfectly clear. The rudder was unshipped by the violence of the shock, the pintles of it being broken, but the ship ran over, without further visible damage, when they sounded in 11 fathoms, the next cast in 20 fathoms, and the succeeding one had no ground with 50 fathoms, the ship running 3 knots from E. to S. E. till near noon, when having secured the rudder, they bore up for Madras and anchored in the roads in the afternoon, the ship making no water.

The date on which the ship Lord Wellington struck, is not given in the Extract from her log, but it appears from it, she was steering on the day this accident happened at 3 A. M. S. S. W. going at the rate of 4 knots, when in consequense of shoaling to 16 fathoms, she hauled out South; and at 5, to E. S. E. At 7, the weather being squally, they reduced sail as necessary; at 6, steered South; at 10, had soundings in 20 fathoms, made sail; at 11. steered S. E. sounding in 22 fathoms, and going 3½ knots; at 11. 30' she struck; the helm was instantly put a starboard. sail made, and the lead hove, when they found ¼ less 3. alongside and keeping the lead going, had the following soundings, 3. 3½ 5, 6, 9, and then no ground with 20 fathoms. After clearing the shoal sounded the well, and found the ship making water. The latitude observed at noon was 13. 40, N.

(Calcutta Journal,—Jan. 21

EXPATRIATED HIGHLANDERS.

Our readers cannot yet have forgotten the Appeal made, to the Indian Public, on behalf of the Expatriated Highlanders of Sutherland, republished in our Journal of the 31st of December last. It was so full and complete, that we can add nothing to it, now; indeed those who were not moved by such an affecting recital of distress, would be insensible to argument, or to the persuasion of a higher eloquence than we can boast. It gives us, however, much pleasure to be able to state that this Appeal has not been made in vain; and to shew that while the Marchioness of Stafford can view unmoved, the misery to which her harsh and unfeeling policy has subjected a deserving race of her dependants, whose affections she might have possesed, and whose blood even she might have commanded to flow in her defence, we have occasion to rejoice in finding that there are other Highland Ladies,—whose feelings of attachment to all that is connected with their native hills—and what is of still more consequence—whose sentiments of compassion for their fellow creatures at large, are not abated in warmth or sincerity, by the distance which divides them from their homes;—but who can lend a ready and a willing hand to pour balm and oil into the bleeding wounds, which the unfeeling grasp of rank and power has ungratefully and cruelly inflicted.

DONATIONS.

Lady D'Oyly,	Sa. Rs.	500
Herbert Compton, Esq.	£	10
Rev. D. Corrie,	£	5
R. Nighland, Es. (Asst. Surgn.)	Sa. Rs.	32
T. O. B. Tandy, Esq.		100
Lt. Jas. McDonald, (Madras N. I.)	£	5
John Angus, Esq.	£	10
A Mactier, Esq.	Sa. Rs.	500
Lieut. G. Gordon, (2let N. I.)		100
Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.		1000
G. J. Gordon, Esq.		500
James Calder, Esq.		500
J. Young, Esq.	£	21
J. Palmer, Esq.	Sa. Rs.	200
P. Maitland, Esq.		200
F. T. Hall, Esq.		150
J. Melville Esq.		100
Alexander Colvin, Esq.		200
P. Reirson, Esq.		100
Edward Brightman, Esq.		100
D. Macintyre, Esq.		100
John Anderson, Esq.		100
John Storm, Esq.		100
J. P. Larkins, Esq.		100
J. W. Fulton, Esq.		200
J. S. Buckingham,		100
John Forsyth, Esq.		100
John Fendall, Esq.		100
Alexander Maclean, Esq. (Cuttack,)		50
Captain P. Phipps, (13th N. I.)		100
E. Nosky, Esq.		100
Alexander Campbell, Esq.		100

MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Calcutta Journal, Jan. 23.

SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Counter Statement.—It would be manifestly unjust in an Editor in giving such a melancholy account as the above, to with hold a counter statement if in his possession. The Mirror has published a statement, from which, as the leading features, we select the following. Our limits only have prevented us from giving it at length.

In 1817, Lord Stafford relieved his poor Sutherland tenants to the amount of £10 0 0 0. This was a year of great distress, at this time 15,00 persons paying no rent, had settled without permission on his estate. It seems, that *all* were warned to quit at Whitsuntide 1818.

To enable them the better to do so, they were allowed to hold both *old* possessions and *new* lots, rent free, up to that time. The Sea coast possessing many advantages was pointed out to them as a more suitable place to reside in. The 1st. Summer past away, and no inducement effected their removal The timber of the cottages was burnt, but after being appraised, and paid for. Lastly The counter statement shews, that twenty families only have removed to America, the rest are settled on the Coast of the same estate.

ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Sometime ago you published an anccount of the Shipwreck of the Margaret of this Port, on the coast of the Mozambique, and of the numerous dangers and difficulties which the crew encountered, before they reached any European Settlement. You also mentioned and very justly, the handsome and generous behaviour of the Governor of Zanzabar to the late Captain and Officers of the Margaret; but in your account, a vey important fact regarding the Slave Trade carried on at that Island was omitted, and passed over, perhaps thro' the hurry of events at that period. * As chance, however, led me into the company of one of the survivors of the unfortunate crew who were wrecked, I learnt the following particulars, which cannot but be interesting to many of your readers, and to the friends of humanity in general.

On the arrival of the two boats saved from the wreck, containing the Officers and crew of the Margaret, at Zanzabar, they saw two Spanish ships, one of 500, the other 300 tons, lying there for the ostensible purpose of procuring Slaves; and during the time the boats were there one of them, the largest, left with 800 Slaves of both sexes on board, stowed away like so many sheep or pigs, bound for the Havannah, not half of which number could reasonable be expected to reach their destination; the other had 300 on board and was still loading when the Officers and crew of the Margaret left in a Dow of the Governor's, for Bombay. They likewise saw a French ship standing in for the Island, for the same purpose, supposed to be from the Isle of France. My informant further adds, and I rely on his sagacity, that the Slaves were carried about the Island for sale daily, mothers with infants at their breasts; a man usually attended them with a little bell, which he rung, and they were sold to the best bidder, much in the same way as you see them sell horses at Smithfield Market; they generally brought from 20 to 25 dollars a head; and at the Havannah, it is supposed they obtain from 150 to 200 dollars each.

* Our Correspondent, by referring to the Index of the Fourth Volume of the Calcutta Journal, will find that in No. 143 of that Volume, for Saturday the 24th of July 1819, in pages 323 and 324, under the head of *Africa*, we have detailed all the facts which he thought we had passed over, and expressed ourselves with all the force and freedom that he could desire on this abominable Traffic in Human Beings. As the subject cannot, however, be too frequently drawn to the attention of Englishmen, we print his Letter with pleasure.—ED.

(Continued after the poetry.)

Original Poetry.

To a far distant clime I went,
Madly on fame and fortune bent,
Reluctant left my beauteous maid;
By wild ambition's mandate sway'd.—

Thy gait my Cora sprightly gay,
Thy voice how sweet in rustic lay,
Thy harp enlivens by the way,
The Stranger, who has gone astray.

Hail! lovely honey-suckle flower,
Which covers yon umbrageous bower;
More lovely far the nymph who cull'd,
Thy branches, from the mountains pull'd,

T'was at thy rustic porch we parted
When my career in arms I started;
Tho' my short span of life's not ended,
It has with many toils been blended;

War's, battles, from my youth I've seen,
And have in perils and in hardships been;
O'ft has our trumpet for retreat been sounded
With victory oftner has our hearts rebounded

Yet I with pleasure shall my pains forget
The present bitter are, past labor, sweet,
Ambition tam'd, will yield to powerful love,
None ar- ambitious slaves whom he can move;
My Cor..'s charms life's downhill path shall sooth
And my old age more happy be than youth.

YORK.

Kandeish.

TRANSLATION

ANACREON.

ODE XI.

Tell me not, Love, how Age's Snow,
Is whitening o'er my wrinkled Brow.
Nor let thy smother'd laugh disclose,
What weal my concious Spirit knows;
Oft has it mourned o'er every Sign,
That warned me of my Lifes' decline,
And register'd the Pleasures past,
With Tears upon my Tablets cast.

Yet, mark not, Love, these Temples bare,
And wither'd Cheek, the Head of care,
With sullen Wisdom's lessons fraught,
Or stern experience dearly bought:
No,—mine a're Songs, when Twilight fades,
Mid' Banquets in the Myrtle shades,
Come then in smiles, thine Eyes have Power,
To banish Sorrow from the Bower.

(Continued from the third Page.)

If I am not very much mistaken, I believe the British Government paid no inconsiderable sum to the Spanish Government, for the purpose of persuading them to discontinue this abominable traffic. How far our generosity has answered in effecting this noble purpose, you may learn from the foregoing facts, which occurred in the in the month of April, 1819.

Your publishing these desultory observations may be the means of drawing the attention of some Friends of Humanity in India, to the subject; and trust, Sir, there are many, like our Wilber force at home, who heartily despise the Traffic in Slaves, alike derogatory to Nature and to God.

I am Sir Your's obediently,

Calcutta, Jan. 17, 1820. HUMANITAS.

P. S.—Independent of the two Spanish Ships, there was a French Schooner at Zanzabar loading with Slaves also, she had got upwards of 100 on board; she came from the Island of Sychelles, and was to return there again; a hint Sir, for our cruisers at the Isle of France, in short there is an immense Traffic in Slaves, at that Island all the year round.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, there was a meeting of the Asiatic Society, at which the Marquis of Hastings presided.

The Baron de Richemont, and Lieutenant Colonel Fitzclarence, were unanimously elected honorary members of the society.

Colonel Mackenzie was elected a Member of the Committee of Papers.

A Letter was read from Mr. Moorcroft, dated *Joshee Mut'h*, Nov. 18th, 1819, about two days journey from *Budree Nut'h*, a celebrated place of Hindoo worship. He was anxious to procure copies of an inscription at the temple of *Budree Nut'h*, or its neighbourhood, which might throw some light on the ancient theological history of the Hindoos, but found, on enquiry, that there were none but such as of were modern date. He however heard that there were four large sheets of copper, covered with small but deeply engraved characters, deposited at Punkhesur, a dependency of *Budree Nut'h*, and midway between the temple and *Joshee Mut'h*, and said to contain the history of the temple, and the tenets of the Budha faith. these he thought at least would be useful to borrow and send to Calcutta, to avoid the risk of errors in copying them, likely to occur from the inscriptions being in a language wholly unknown to the Brahmins in attendance at the temple. Having explained to the Hign Priest of *Budree Nut'h*, the importance of having their meaning ascertained, and pointing out the necessity of forwarding the sheets of copper to Calcutta for that purpose, his wishes were complied with. Mr. Moor croft has packed up the inscriptions. and sent them to the Commissioner of Kumaoon to be immediately transmitted to the Asiatic Society, under an engagement to return them to the temple within the period of eighteen months.

Captain Lockett, the officiating secretary, suggested the propriety of repairing the monument over the remains of the late Sir Williams Jones, the founder of the society, which is in a very ruinous state, and gave in an estimate of the expense. This laudable suggestion was immediately adopted.

A letter was read from the Honorable G. Dowdeswell, Esq. presenting to the society a valuable copy of Rumphius's work on Botany.

A letter was read from Dr. Tytler, transmitting on the part of Captain Dobbs, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, a species of beetle, procured in the territory of Oude. Mr. Tytler, conceiving it to be a non descript, had named it *Scarabæus Bucephalus*. or bull-headed Beetle, in consequence of the curious conformation, and appearance o the horns, which nearly resemble those of a bull. This species of beetle, however, is to be met with, we understand, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and is not uncommon.

Colonel Hardwicke proposed that a young subject of the genus *Trichecus*, received from Major Farquhar, at Sincapore, might be forwarded to the Royal Society in England for the purpose of anatomical examination. The proposal was approved.

The great delay in completing and publishing the volumes of the Researches being a source of general complaint, several remedies were suggested at this meeting of the society. Mr. Gordon introduced the subject, and after some discussion, the following important resolution, proposed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the Committee of Papers cause the several disquisitions, printed by the Society, to be distributed to the members in such parts, and at such periods as may, by the committee, be found most convenient; twelve copies of each disquisition, or of the part containing it, to be sent to the authors.

Several rules were framed respecting the management of the Library, which is to continue open from 10 to 4 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted. None but the members of the society are to be allowed to borrow books, without special permission from the Committee of Papers.

On Monday last at 11 o'clock the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, accompanied by the Aides-de-Camp and Captain and Mrs. Gilbert, proceeded to the house of the Asiatic Society in Chowringhee, for the purpose of inspecting the Museum and Library. They were received at the entrance by the officiating Secretary and Librarian, Captain Lockett and Mr. Gibbons, who attended for the purpose of pointing out such articles at appeared peculiarly worthy of examination, and giving such information as the noble visitors might require.

The following articles are said to have attracted particular notice.

A Piece of Rattan from Nepaul, 84 feet long.

An Elephant's Tusk, 7½ feet long.

A Snake, with two heads.

A stuffed Quadruped, &c. from Malacca.

Malay weapons, &c. Blowing tube for darts.

Specimens of Mosaic, from Agra and Golconda.

Canoe from Engano, about 30 feet long.

Crystal Images from Nepaul.

Sculptures from Persepolis, Java, &c.

Shells of the Gigantic cockle Kima of the Malays, Chama gigas of Linuæus. One of the valves is above 3 feet across, and is supposed to weigh nearly three maunds.

Petrifactions of various kinds.

Some stuffed Quadrupeds and Birds.

The grand work on Egypt, commenced upon under the patronage of Bonaparte.

Several curious manuscripts on cloth, leaves, &c.

[*Gov. Gaz.*

Madras.

FEBRUARY 3 1820.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. C. Morris, to be Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. R. H. Clive, to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Civil Department.

Mr. W. H. Parry, to the Do. Do. Do. in the Military Department.

His Majesty's Ship *Dauntless*, Captain The Honorable V. Gardener, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday, from the Eastward. By this arrival, we have received Penang Gazettes to the 22d ultimo—from these we have given some Extracts—with the Shipping Arrivals and Departures

Accounts have reached the Presidency, that the Ship *Flora* from the Cape of Good Hope, had touched at Covelong early in last week, bringing intelligence of the arrivals of the *Catharine*, Captain Knox, at the Cape—Passengers all well. The *Catharine* is stated to have left the Cape on the 7th of December; and the home ward-bound Ships *Aurora*. *Isabella* and *Elizabeth*, to have safely arrived there. It was understood Lord Charles Somerset was about to embark on a Sloop of War for England, and that General Donkin was to succeed His Lordship in the Government.

The Ships *Essex* and *Rockingham*, are stated to have reached the Cape from England; and the former to have sailed for Bengal early in November the latter was expected to sail for Madras shortly after the *Flora*; she is said to have left England on the 19th of September.

English Extracts.

NAVY.

In addition to the Flag Promotions, the following Commanders and Lieutenants have been appointed Post Captains and Commanders respectively:

Captains J. Tomkinson, James Hay, Sir Chas. T. Jones, C. B. Strong, J. Baldwin, Robt. Riddle, G. A. Westphall, P. W. P. Wallis, Hon. F. Noel, Tim. Scriven, C. B. Hugh Patten, Alex. Dobbs, C. B.

Lieutenants Joseph Griffiths, P. H. Hambly, R. C. Barton, John Maples, M. H. Herbert, E. W. C. Astley, Caleb Jackson, Chas. B. Louis R. B. T. Sutton, Henry Boteler, George Cheyne, John Murray.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 12.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officer of his Majesty's Naval Forces to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military order of the Bath, viz:—

Vice-Admiral Manley Dixon, Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. and Rear Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Captain Peter Puget, of the Royal Navy, to be a Companion of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, the name of this Officer having, by mistake, been formerly omitted.

The Owen Glendower frigate, Captain the Hon. R. C. Spencer, fitting at Chatham for South America, will leave Chatham for Portsmouth in about eight days. The best part of the crew of the Ganymede have volunteered to serve with Captain Spencer in the Owen Glendower; the former ship goes to Leith, as the flag-ship, instead of the Severn, as was first intended. The following Officers, from the Ganymede, have been appointed to the Owen Glendower:—Lieut. Edward Hibbert; Mr. W. Smith, Master; Mr. James Brown, Surgeon; Mr. John Richards, Purser; Mr. A. Donelly, Assistant-Surgeon; Rev. John Kirby Chaplain.

Mr. J. Clark, of Portsmouth, employed on the Preventive Service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut.

Remain at Spithead:—Liffy, Spartan, Hind, Dromedary, and five Russian ships. The Larne, 20 guns, Capt. Forbes, has sailed for the Mediterranean station.

Ships in Hamoaze, on Thursday—Impregnable, Windsor Castle, Pike and Dolphin; Hind, Antelope and Earl Moira, revenue cutters, and Wolf and Scorpion tenders.

Between the Island and the Main—Heron, Pigmy, and Drake, revenue crvisers.

In the Sound—Superb. Vengeur, Harlequin, Dwarf, and De Goir, Dutch brig. Sept. 6th.

CASE OF HENRY STENT.

The public have already been made acquainted with the fact, that some liberal and humane individuals, commiserating the melancholy situation into which the unfortunate Stent has plunged himself, by attempting the life of his unfaithful wife, have undertaken to secure for him the best defence possible on the day of his approaching trial. The arrangements for this purpose, up to the present period, have been eminently successful; and we learn from those philanthropic individuals, among whom Mr. Bryent, of Grocer's hall-court, Poultry, is still the most active, that a very favourable result is anticipated.

Stent, agreeably to his request, still remians in the Giltspurstreet Compter, where he conducts himself with the greatest propriety, and devotes nearly the whole of his time to reading and devotional exercises. He is, however, occasionally engaged in imparting instruction to his less informed companions in prison.—Upon the whole, although his firmness has never forsaken him, he maintains a dejected spirit. Hitherto he has been constantly visited by his wife, who is now in a perfect state of convalescence; but he has on no occasion whatever, since the period of the melancholy transaction which has placed him in such an awful jeopardy, evinced the slightest desire to renew his confidence with, or unbosom his feelings to her; in fact, he has for some days past directed that Mrs. Stent should not be admitted to his apartment. There is, however, another cause, which seems to actuate the mind of Stent; and he desponds under it the more, as one of those dreadful results of his wife's infidelity. His father, who is an aged but independent man, it appears, immediatly after the lamentable transaction, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change Alley, Cornhill, undertook the management of his son's affairs. In perfoming these duties, a few days since, the old man had the misfotune to fall from his chaise and dislocate his hip so dangerously, that mortification, it is apprehended, will ensue. This misfortune has produced a kind of agony in the mind of his son.

The following are extracts of letters and other papers relative to this affair:—

Copy of a note from Mr. Sweeting, the seducer of Mrs. Stent, to her husband, previous to their elopement:—

"Sir,—I am persuaded by reason and good sense that I am not to believe that you will seem anyways offended at the note you are now going to read. First of all, I thank you for your invitation, and will do myself the honour of accompanying you and yours. Secondly, I beg to inform you, that I wish to desist from using the horse and cart; and thirdly, to say I do it for reasons better felt by yourself than I have abilities to expound, and Lastly, I am going to * * * * and so prepare myself for the journey, when I shall be your's humble and devoted, &c.

"SAM. SWEETING."

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Stent to her sister, when in the country for her health, and when the vile schemes of her seducer were supposed to be in agitation:—

"Dear Matilda,—I hope mother will find you better when she comes home, and I am very sorry for Mr. Sweeting's accident, but I thought it very strange he did not come on Sunday last. I thought something was the matter, but father says he was down stairs the day before yesterday, and then there was nothing the matter with him. I think he might have come if he wished, but out of sight out of mind with him. I dare say he is well enough to go to other places, but do not tell him you have got a letter from me, or he will want to see it, and I do not wish him to think I thought so much of him. To-day he sent me a letter, and what do you think there was in it? Nothing more than to say Henry (Stent) had three or four boys in a week, and that was as bad as having thirteen horses in twelve months. I think he has no occasion to insult me, and I wish he had not sent me that tongue, for I feel quite angry with him. I hope, however, he may be quite well before I come. I am very dull, and think so much of home that I wish I had never left it. I never will any more, let the consequence be what it will; so if Henry wishes me to come home, I will. I was so bad on Monday that I thought I should never see any of you any more, and I thought of Sweeting's dream. On Sunday night I dreamt that I was on the water walking with him, and I thought he kept tumbling down, and I was unable to keep him up. At last I took him in my arms and carried him safe to land, and then he fell out with me and knocked me down. When I awoke I was crying, and could sleep no more that night. * * * * Your affectionate sister, M. S.

Extract of a letter to Mr. Stent from a friend, dated Oxford-street, September 21, 1818:—

"Dear Stent,—I was also very sorry to hear of the elopement of your wicked and worthless wife with that rascal Sweeting who has himself left a wife and a large family. I understand it was their intention to set off to America, the place of resort for all such vagabonds as *they* must be; the one to leave an affectionate husband, and the other a dutiful and tender-hearted wife and large family. I hope, dear Stent, that you will not fret at all about your wicked wife, but keep your spirits up, and trust in God.

"Always your affectionate friend, &c. "P. B."

Extract of a letter from Samuel Sweeting, addressed to Mr. Richard Dunn, dated Oct. 18, 1818.

"Mr. Dunn—Of all men I am the most unfortunate, not on account of my wreck of fortune, for that is nothing but what happens every day to the best of men; but the scandalous reports of the elopement with Mrs. Stent, *in toto* I deny, and am willing to take an oath of the thing before any Magistrate. At the time I was going away, I mentioned the circumstance to her, thinking she might alleviate the sorrows of an afflicted woman, She paused for a little time, mentioning some disagreeable matters between her and Stent, but at last said, she would do what I requested. I then gave her twelve guineas to relieve my wife, and fearing that Stent might see them, she purposed putting them into a bag, lest he should suppose she had been changing notes into guineas. God knows, had Stent's shop been open, I should have called to know the fate of my concern; but I perhaps have been too free in many little amours in one branch of the family, which has given rise to some part of my country tricks * * * * * I have every reason to believe, however, that Mrs. Stent has virtues far above the opinions of her neighbours, and had she gone the road they a lude to, she had relations who would have advised the plan. In my house, when——has been abroad, she declared that Mrs.——wished her to try and live with some other man. "Oh,' yes," replied Mrs. Stent, "what will Henry say?"—"Oh, you fool!" was the answer, "have you no more sense than that; are you obliged to tell him? * * * * However, I took no auvantage of that, and she is pure from me, I most solemnly declare. It seems, however, that she has taken a leaf out of one of the family's book, and * * * * * Stent was, however, determined to * * * * * practice of his inhuman and diabolical scheme to * * * * without giving me time to speak, innocent or guilty. I hope to come back again to my house, and be secured safe from prison. * * * * *

"Your's &c. "S. SWEETING.

"P. S. The enclosed is no secret, and I wish the world may know its contents if you think proper."

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Stent to her husband, but without date or address. The twopenny-post mark is dated 23d of October. 1818:—

"My Dear Henry,—In perusing the newspapers, I find I can keep no longer silent. I have seen Mr. Sweeting's [illegible] name at full length, saying, he has run away with me, but I have never seen him since he went by with the cart; and I must no doubt he has gone to America, as he told me he would. It is with grief and shame I tell you he insulated me with *twelve* guineas for the comfort of his wife and children, which I have taken, and gone away with. My dear Henry. I hope you will pay her the money, and do not let my dear father and mother know of it if possible.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

It was Sweeting's cursed money at the time impelled me to go to you. You never knew what it was to be jealous, so you cannot feel for me. It was quite a chance I got my things, as I gave them to a stranger, but I was mad at the time * * * My intention is to get a place, and the other day I would have got one, but I had no character. I was then taken ill. The situation was to go abroad. I hope in a little time to get out, for, alas! the cursed money is almost gone. I hope however, you will pay her, and I trust in God she has not mentioned it. I am sorry I did not offend Sweeting when I wanted, and then this would not have happened. Believe me dear Henry, you are the only man. * * * * * * If ever I have it in my power, I will send you the money. I much wish Sweeting could be found for my sake. When you pay her, tell her not to say any thing to the neighbours about it. Oh! how I wish I had taken your picture with me! You have mine to look at, and be convinced you are not half so miserable as the poor broken-hearted wretch that sends this to you. When I have got a place, I will send to you again. Pay the money for God's sake; it will be the last you ever will do for your distracted " MARIA STENT.

" P. S. A person is coming to town, and will put this in the post for me. I am lodging with comfortable people.—Farewell!"

* * It has been pretty clearly ascertained that Mrs. Stent went with Sweeting to France, and that on their return for the purpose of going to America, Sweeting visited his wife and took away from her considerable property as has been stated. It was before their embarkation for America that the foregoing letter was written by Mrs. Stent.

[*The Courier,—September 6.*

On Thursday the Russian sloop of War of Worstock, Capt. Bellingshousen, accompanied by the Store-ship Mirror, Capt. Lazareff, sailed from hence on a Voyage of Discovery to the South Pole.—Tomorrow the Imperiel sloop of war Otkrutie, Capt. Wazilcuf, accompanied by the Store-Ship Blagonamirance, Capt Shaickmaruff, will sail on a Voyage of Discovery to Bhering's Straits, via the Sandwich Islands.

Sept. 11.

TRIBUNAL OF MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CASE OF SIR JAMES CRAWFORD.

About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday, Sir James Crawford entered the Court, accompanied by a new advocate, M. Merilhou.

M. Merilhou, in the opening of the affair, prayed that the hearing might be further postponed, as his client required the evidence of the Duc de Angouleme and M. the Count Decazes. The personal attendance of a member of the Royal Family could not be expected. Two letters from the Keeper of the Seals and the Attorney-General attested that the King had refused to give the necessary authority, but they also stated, that M. Crawford may solicit that the deposition of his Royal Highness may be received according to the forms prescribed by law. The Advocate concluded by requesting, that a delay of a fortnight or a month might be granted.

Sir J. Crawford—" M. President, I had no intention, on the last day of hearing, to offend justice; but I thought I could perceive that there existed a bad feeling towards me. The cause of this hostile disposition is perfectly well known to me, and I thus publicly and in the face of Europe, accuse M. the Count Decazes * * *"

Mr. Berryer rose and called the Plaintiff to order.

M. Crawford—" You have no right to interrupt me."

M. Berryer—" Pardon me; whenever the dignity of the audience is violated."

The President—" You should not at least attack persons who are not parties in the case."

M. Crawford—" M. Decazes has acted towards me in the most infamous, the most disgraceful manner."

M. Berryer—" The King's Ministers deserve more respect; above all, a stranger ought not to violate the laws of hospitality."

M. Crawford—" Yes; you have already told me that I was in a hospitable land, when I have known France only by persecutions."

M. Berryer—" As a Frenchman, I must vindicate my country from the outrages you direct against the most estimable persons."

M. Crawford—" You want to drown my voice, but I shall speak loud. I propose in the commencement of the next Session to attack the Count Decazes before the Chamber of Peers. So I have already told the English Ambassador. It is a *national affair!*"

M. Merilhon (to his client)—" Confine yourself to reading the document."

M. Crawford—" Let me speak; no person shall interrupt me."

The King's Attorney—" We lament to see M. Crawford indulge in such scandalous and indecent declamations. He has permitted himself to vociferate an attack against a Minister of the King, entitled to the respect of the nation, and particularly of the Sieur Crawford."—(Sir James Crawford laughed.)

The President.—Your conduct is more and more improper."

[After some further altercation, in which the President *threatened Sir James Crawford with severity* if he persisted in the course he was pursuing, Sir James at length read the letters from the Keeper of the Seals and the Attorney, to which he had alluded, respecting the attendance of the Duke of Angouleme.]

M. Berryer opposed the further postponement of the case.

Sir James Crawford renewed his system of attack, and accused the Countess D'Oyly as a swindler and [illegible]. (Great laughter.)

The Countess—"You formerly accused me even of assassination."

M. Crawford—" So I do now, Madame. You attempted my life last winter—(Bursts of laughter.) I have here to do with robbers and poisoners."

The President proceed to give judgment upon the postponement of the case, but he was interrupted by new exclamations from Sir James Crawford. A messenger and a soldier in attendance endeavoured in vain to keep him quiet. The threat of the President to turn him out had no more effect. The President at length gave formal orders for his expulsion.

Sir J. Crawford—" Well, I shall go I went the other day "

The President then postponed the case until Thursday, the 30th of his month.

Mansion House.—Yesterday, *Elizabeth Denham*, the maniac, was committed for trial, upon the charge of stealing some keys from the porter's lodge at the Bank of England. It appears that among the 3000 keys which she had contrived to obtain possession of, were the keys of the Houses of Lords and Commons, Carlton House, and the Treasury. But the most valuable, in her opinion, were the keys of Lord Sidmouth's wine cellars, and of those of the Duke of York, which contained, according to her estimate, as much wine as would, if turned into bread, satisfy the cravings of a distressed population. But justice was not, she said, to be had even where the bottle was most abundant. Many other sentiments escaped in the uproar of her faculties, which shewed something like method in her madness.—The Lord Mayor said, the poor cresture must not be set at largs. Her unfortunate propensity was likely to cause much mischief.—Servants were liable to be suspected, and those who were deprived of the keys were put to great expense in supplying their losses, as well as to very serious apprehensions that the keys were taken for felonious purposes.—She was taken back to the Compter, where she will remain until the day of trial. She was dressed fantastically, but her clothes were as clean as possible.

Diminution of Crime, in the Metropolis.—At the ensuing Old Bailey Sessions there are 316 prisoners for trial, which is less by 161 than there were at the corresponding Sessions of last year, and 83 less than there were at the same period in the year 1817.

LONDON,—SEPTEMBER 6.

The Lord Mayor has refused to convene a Common Hall; his Lordship being of opinion, that the intended Meeting of the Common Council Thursday next, will fully answer all the purposes for which a Common Hall could assemble.

Two mercantile houses, one in the Mediterranean, the other in the German trade, stopped payment today, and a house in the Coal trade was under the necessity of suspending its payments.

The two-needle branches of Nottingham, and its neighbourhood, are still suffering extreme privations, by holding out to obtain a regulation of the trade. The people have dragged into town from the country, on waggons, the frames of those masters who have not agreed to the statement prices. Before leaving Nottingham, the Duke of New-castle sent a communication to the frame work Knitters, Committee, offering every information and facility in his power to those workmen who wished to emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope. Many respectable manufacturers have pledged themselves to agree to the statement price; and a subscription has been set on foot on behalf of the dictressed workmen,

Great distress prevails in some of the manufacturing Towns of Scotland, from want of employment, and meetings of the principal inhabitants have in consequence been called, to devise means of providing other work for the weavers till trade revives.—At Nottingham the melancholy and heart-rending spectacle was continued during the last week, of the workmen, in great numbers, walking in procession through the streets, in the most orderly manner, and with dejcted countenances carrying boards affixed to poles, bearing the words, " Pity our Distress! Pity our Children! We ask for Bread.

From the Army List for Augt. and September.

The following Regiments have been Disbanded.

20th Light Drags, in Ireland 12th Dec. 1818, 24th do, at Chatham 24th May 1819, Staff Corps of Cv. & Rumsgate 24th Dec. 1818, 60th Foot 1st Bat. at Portsmouth 17th Apr, 1819, do 4th Bn. do. 8th Reg. of Foot, in Ireland 24th Dec. 1818, 95th do. at Sunderland 24th Jan. 1819. 95th Regt. of Foot, in Ireland 10th. Dec. 1818, 97th do, do, 24th Nov. 98th do, at Chatham 24th Sept. 99th do. do. do. Rifle Brigade 3d. Bn. in Ireland 24th Nov. 4th W. I. R. at Sierra Leone 24th April 1819.

The following Regiments have been ordered to be Disbanded.

21st. Light Drags, on arrival from India, 22d. do, do 25th do, do. 3d. W. I. R. on arrival at Sierra Leone, R. African Corps, on arrival from Sierra Leone and the Cape, R. York Rangers, on arrival in No. America. R. West India Rangers, do. York Chasseurs, do. Black Garrison Companies at the Bahamas on arrival at Sierra Leone.

The ship *Laforey*, having on board a division of Colonel Meade's regiment, attached to General D'Evereux's legion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Young, which sailed from Liverpool abovt five days ago, put into this harbour on the 11th July, in consequence of a mutinous disposition having manifested itself among the men. About fifty of them, whose appearance is truly wretched, have been put on shore, and left to provide for themselves as they came. We have not been able to ascertain to our satisfaction the true cause of this measure; the officers allege, we understand, they found it necessary to disencumber themselves of these people, in consequence of some of them being diseased, and others having evinced such a refractory spirit as was likely to put an end to all subordination among the remainder, while the men, it is said, concur in declaring, that there was not an adequate supply of provisions on board, they were of the worst description, and that they were served out to them in very scanty portions. We are not sufficiently informed on the subject to be able to pronounce an opinion as to the truth of either statement; but we cannot help expressing our regret, that such a number of destitute wretches, amongst whom there are probably some of desperate character, should thus be turned adrift among us, at a moment when it was found difficult to devise means of providing sustenance for hundreds of our industrious population.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

The *Courier* asserts its belief that not more then thirty Individuals in the three kingdoms (except the mobs,) disapprove of the late conduct of the Manchester Magistrates!

A notice has been sent by the brewers to the publicanes, that the price of Porter would be immediately reduced one half penny per quart, and that in a short time a still further reduction might be expected.

Public Houses.—It is understood, that Government have recommended to the Magistracy throughout the kingdom the utility of considerably reducing the number of public-houses. In the Session of Parliament of 1816-17, a Bill was passed, giving to the licensing Magistrates power to suspend, *at any time*, the license of any man who shall suffer any seditious or blasphemous work or paper to be read either privately or publicly in his house.

The Prince Regent arrived at Ragley Hall, Warwickshire, on Sunday week. He takes an airing almost every day in his carriage; and last week, twice visited Alcester. On Sunday afternoon his Royal Highness attended Divine Service at Alcester Church.

It is now stated that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent intends visiting Plymouth about the 15th inst should the weather permit.—The *Alfred.*

Earl Spencer is taking leave of his friends preparatory to the departure of himself and his Countess for the Mediterranean. The Noble Lord has taken a palace at Naples for six months. The Countess, we are sorry to hear, is in a very indifferent state of health.

Mr. Kean, it seems, has positivily declined to fulfil his engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, and will, therefore, be subject to the penalty of 1000l. He is to perform at Glasgow: then at Edinburgh, and finally at Greenock, from whence he is to embark on his voyage to America.—*Evening paper.*

A Common Hall was held in the Guildhall, at Plymouth, on Tuesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of reducing the expenditure of the Borough. It was proposed that the annual allowance to the Mayor should in future be discontinued, and that a reduction should take place in the salary of the Master of the Grammer School; but after considerable discussion, these propositions were both negatived by a very large majority.

The Eau Brink Cut, Lynn, which extends in nearly a straight line of about three miles in length from St. Germain's Bridge to Lynn, goss on rapidly, several thousand persons having been employed—it will be opened next summer.

The herring fishery off the Scots coast, is finished; the season has been most successful, and at one place, Burghead, 10,000 barrels were cured.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—*Combination*—*R. Williams*, a journeyman Bootmaker, was charged by Mr. Watts, Leslie's shoemaker, in Bentick street and Leicester-square, with conspiring, with others to prevent and control the Journeymen employed by the prosecutor from working for him.—The defendant was committed for two months to Cold Bathfields Prison.

The Manchester Meeting was illegal; the Magistrates were justified in reading the Riot Act; and acted most judicicusly in employing the Yeomanry, in preference to the regulars; most desirable however would it have been, notwithstanding the attacks, and provocation they received, if the Yeomanry had dispersed the mob, without using their sabres, unless in actual self defence.

As a contrast to the patriotic invitition of the *Morning Chronicle* to the Grand Juries of England, we have great pleasure in stating that the inhabitants of Manchester have come forward, and in a series of resolutions, conveyed their thanks to the Magistrates and. Yeomanry, for the measures adopted on Monday.

" MANCHESTER, AUG. 19

" An Inquest has this morning been held by Mr. Milne, the Coroner, and Jury, on the bodies of

JOHN ASHWITH.
CHARLES FIELD, and
JOHN ADAMS,

Who came by their deaths in the course of the lamentable riot of Monday last.

" After a full and satisfactory investigation, it appeared that the deaths of these individuals were produced by the confusion which took place on that unfortunate occasion, and the Jury, without hesitation, found in each case a verdict of—*Accidental Death.*

" It will be seen by this verdict, that no blame whatsoever is attached to the Yeomanry Cavalry for the share which it was their painful duty to take in the proceedings of the day.

" At the moment that I am writing, a numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of Manchester is assembled at the Star Inn, to return thanks to the Magistrates, Boroughreves, &c. for the judicious measures which they adopted, and by which the Town was probably preserved from the most fatal violence from a riotous assemblage of 50,000 infuriated persons, almost all of them strangers to this place.

Chester Declaration.—Almost every village and town in this populous county, have entered into Resolutions declaratory of the determination of the inhabitants to support the Government and Constitution of the Country—and yet Chester, hitherto foremost in expressions of loyalty, remains silent!—We hope we shall not have to repeat this ungracious remark; and that a Public Meeting of our loyal citizens will be immediately called, to evince their patriotism and devotion, at the present momentous crisis. It is by opposing loyalty and respectability to treason and discontent, that we shall be best able to thwart the designs of revolutionary incendiaries.

We have heard that a pension of 100l. per annum is to be granted to Birch during his life; and if his death takes place now—which is not expected—the reversion of it is to be given to his wife. A handsome subscription is commenced for him in Stockport, which is expected in a few days to amount to 200l. Twelve or fourteen persons, implicated in the riot at Macclesfield, are expected to be received in to our Country Gaol this evening or to-morrow.—*Chester Paper.*

SPAIN.

An insurrection had taken place at Cadiz, of which we collect the following particulars. The mutiny appears to have been confined to the Camp at Port St. Mary's consisting of 7000 men, who were to be the first embarked. Count del Abisbal, being apprized of their determination not to go on board, suddenly collected a force of 4000 men from the troops on the Isle of Leon and at Puerto Real and in the night of the 7th surprised the camp of the mutineers; compelling them to lay down their arms, and arresting 123 of their officers, including five Colonels, four Lieutenant Colonels, and five Commandants. The mutinous regiments were then desparsed into different towns of Andalusia. For this service Count del Abisbal has been honored, by Ferdinand, with the Grand Cross of the order of Charles III and Major-General Sandfield, an Englishman, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.

The following is the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the validity of the doctrine of Contagion in the plague.

"Your Committee being appointed to consider the validity of the received doctrines concerning the nature of contagious and infectious diseases, as distinguished from other epidemics, have proceeded to examine a number of Medical Gentleman, whose practical experience or general knowledge of the subject appeared to your Committee most likely to furnish the means of acquiring the most satisfactory information. They have also taken the evidence of a number of persons whose residence in infected countries, or whose commercial or official employments, enabled them to communicate information as to fact, and on the principle and efficacy of the Laws of Quarantine. All the opinions of the medical men whom your Committee have examined, with the exception of two, are in favour of the received doctrine, that the plague is a disease communicable by contact only, and different in that respect in epidemic fevers: nor do your Committee see any thing in the rest of the evidence they have collected, which would induce them to dissent from that opinion. It appears from some of the evidence that the extension and virulence of the disorder is considerably modified by atmospheric influence; and a doubt has prevailed whether under any circumstance the disease could be received and propagated into the climate of Britain. No fact whatever has been stated to show, that any instance of the disorder has occurred, or that it has ever been known to have been brought in to the Lazarettos for many years; but your Committee do not think themselves warranted to infer from thence, that the disease cannot exist in England, because in the first place, a disease resembling in most respects the plague, is well known to have prevailed here in many period of our history, particularly in 1685 6; and further, it appears that in many places and in climates of various nature, the plague has prevailed after intervals of very considerable duration.

"Your Committee would also observe, down to the year 1800, regulations were adopted which must have had the effect of preventing goods infected with the plague from being shipped directly for Britain; and they abstain from giving any opinion on the nature and application of the quarantine regulation, as not falling within the scope of inquiry to which they have been directed; but they see no reason to question the validity of the principles on which such regulations appear to have been adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool having applied to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, that the American ships now at Liverpool may be allowed to carry out one passenger for every five tons burthen of the ships; and that the number of passengers may not be restricted to one for every five tons remaining unladen, as directed under a late construction of the Acts of Parliament on this subject; the Treasury Board has returned an answer, stating, that if the whole number of passenger, including the crew, do not exceed one per five tons, the same may be lawfully conveyed, under the conditions of the act, 43 Geo. III. cap. 56, in foreign ships, and under the direction of the 56th Geo. III. cap 114, in British ships also.

THEATRES.

Covent-Garden.—Last night the Comedy of *The Provoked Husband* was performed; the part of *Lady Townley*, for the first time at this Theatre, by Mrs. Davison, who was equally as successful as on her first appearance in *Lady Teazle*; and we cannot but congratulate the Proprietors on having made so valuable an acquisition to their Establishment. Mr. C. Kemble played *Lord Townley*, and, by his acting, afforded powerful support to the Piece. He gave an accurate and spirited representation of the man of fashion.—After the Play, the Opera of *The Barber of Seville* was performed, in which Miss M. Tree was introduced to a London audience, in the character of *Rosina*. The fame of this young Lady has long been established at Bath, and from which place she now comes to the Metropolis. Common report has spoken highly of her talents, and, on *this* occasion, common report has stopt short of real fact. Miss Tree possesses an elegant figure, a beautiful face, and a manner and carriage which qualifies her to support the character of a Lady of fashion; to these she adds the important advantage of a voice possessing peculiar sweetness, and and and an extent of science and execution, which places her at once in the first rank of her profession as a vocal performer. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages which invariably attaches themselves to a first appearence, Miss Tree last night gave her songs in a style which illicited the most enthusiastic applause from the audience. Several were encored, and it was only a feeling of humanity towards the fair *debutant* which prevented the audience from requiring a repetition of every one. The song, "May and December can never agree," accompanied by herself on the piano-forte, afforded a rich treat to every vocal harmony. That and a Bravura in the second act, were rapturously encored. Her announcement for the character of *Polly*, in the Opera of *The Maid of the Mill*, for this evening, was received with the strongest expressions of approbation.

Haymarket Theatre.—The Comedy of *Pigeons and Crows* has been eminently successful at this Theatre. It is certainly a remarkably pleasant production; and the Public have to regret, that its run so nearly approaches its termination, there being but two more nights; as this interesting little Theatre close, we believe, *for ever*, next Monday evening.

Surrey Theatre.—The new Piece of *The President and the Peasant's Daughter*, and the grand Romance of *Richard the First*, continue to attract brilliant and crowded audiences, notwithstanding the great numbers of persons gone to the different watering-places.

Sept. 11th.

POLICE.

Mansion House.—Mr. Carlile Again arrested upon a Warrant from the Lord Mayor.—Yesterday Mr. Carlile was apprehended by Hawkins, the Marshalman, who went into his shop, and told him his presence was again necessary at the Mansion-House, where the Lord Mayor was in readiness to proceed with the examination.

Mr. C.—apprehended that this intelligence had some reference to what had already occurred & expressed his surprise at having been a second time illegally taken into custody.

The Marshalman said, the warrant pointed to a different publication from that which had been lately the subject of more than one examination at the Justice-room, and produced his authority, which Mr. Carlile, without hesitation, obeyed.

At about six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Carlile and the Marshalman arrived at the Mansion House. The former had, in the interval between his arrest and his visit to the Lord Mayor, taken care to provide himself with bail. In the orders issued to the Marshalman, the Lord Mayor intimated, that he wished Mr. Carlile to be treated with very respect and indulgence.

The prisoner thought, upon being told that he was to appear before the Lord Mayor, that he was previously to undergo the ordeal of the Comptor for a day and night. The lateness of the hour, and the former hesitation of the Lord Mayor as to the bail, convinced him that he had nothing else to expect—He however, was disappointed.

The Mayor was at dinner when they arrived: but upon hearing that Mr. Carlile was below stairs, his Lordship immediately left table, and proceeded to the examination of the bail. His Lordship was attended by Mr. Hobler.

Mr. Carlile.—My Lord, I have been much surprised at this second violation of the laws, upon the part of your Lordship, in the conduct you have adopted towards me.

The Lord Mayor.—Sir, I have in my hand a paper, published by you, called *The Republican!* and I charge you with having published it. I consider it an unlawful, inflammatory, and seditious libel, tending to excite disaffection toward the person of the Prince Regent, the representative of his Majesty, and the Government, and to create insurrection and breaches of the peace. This offencive matter is contained in *The Republican*, No. 2, vol. I. I regret that it has again fallen to my duty to issue a warrant against you: but my opinion of these publications is, that they are fraugh with all the dangers that can arrise from the errors and delusions of the lower orders; I must therefore, do all in my power to check the rapidity of their circulation; I required bail.

Mr. Carlile—I have two Gentlemen with me, who are ready to bail me.

The Lord Mayor, having desired the bail to come forward, and asked them some questions upon their responsibility, which were answerd to his satisfaction, said immediately, that he would accept the two Gentlemen.

Mr. Carlile—I protest in the most solemn manner, against the assumed legality of your Lordship's warrant, and against your requiring securities upon that warrant. They are direct infringements of the law; and to the law I have recourse to prove the error in your Lordship's judgement, which, in my opinion, is best to be corrected by an action of damages.

The Lord Mayor—I have only performed my duty as a Magistrate. If I have gone beyond it, I am certainly liable to the consequences, and shall bow to the decision of a jury; but until they have established my error, I shall certainly continue in the track pointed out to me by experience.

The usual forms were then gone thro" and the recognizences sworn. The bail were, Samuel Ferrand Waddington, Esq. of Lewisham, Kent; and Robert George Hardistry, of No. 20, Bury-street, Bloomsbury. Each of these Gentlemen was bound to answer for Mr. Carlile's appearence in the Court of King's Bench, next Term. The amount for which each is responsible is £150. The securities of Mr. Carlile, for himself, are £300. His personal recognizances exceed two thousand poounds. Mr. Carlile expressed his thanks for the manner in which he had been received, and retired.

The Star.—Sept. 11.

The Grand Jury of Lancashire began well by finding "a true bill" against Owen, & from this we augured favorably of what might be expected to follow. It is true, although we have read a very minute report of the final examination, as it is called, of Mr. Hunt and his fellow-prisoners at the New Bailey of Manchester, and much of the evidence that was marshaled against them, we yet may not be aquainted with all the evidence produced before the Grand Jury; but we *do* know that on occasion we alluded to, the principal witness was this Owen, the pawnbroker, and it does not seem very consistent in the same Grand Jury to find "a true bill" against Owen for *wilful and corrupt perjury*, on Friday, and on Saturday, the following day, to return "a true bill" against Mr. Hunt and others for a conspiracy, supported, in a great measure, by the testimony of this same witness.

At the Cheshire Assizes *Samuel Hardern* and *Ralph Wright* were tried and found *Guilty* for being engaged in the riots which took place at Macclesfield on the 17th of August, They were not prosecuted capitally, although they are charged in the indictment with having remained in the crowd riotously and unlawfully for the space of one hour after proclamation made in pursuance of the provision contained in the Riot Act. They have been sentenced, *Hardern* to 18 month's imprisonment in the County Gaol, and *Wright* to six months' imprisonment

Harrison, the reforming preacher, who it was understood, would have put off his trial for sedition until the next Assizes, has somewhat unexpectedly expressed his readiness to meet the charge at the present. The witnesses for the Crown had, on the former understanding, been excused from their attendence, but the Counsel for the prosecution expressed a hope that they might be ready to go to trial either on Monday or Tuesday. It is said that Harrison will plead his own cause.

Sir Charles Wolseley's trial will come on, we understand, at Knutsford Quarter Sessions, in the third week of October next.

The British Press,—Sept 7.

GUILDHALL July 27.

Alderman Waithman, in putting the question, said that as he was the person on whose evidence this charge against the Lord Mayor rested, he felt some delicacy in putting the question. (*Cries of "Order, Mr. Chairman," from Mr. Hunt.*) He was in the hands of the Livery, and would follow their instructions.—(*Hear, hear*) If the present were a question to be argued, he never would have thought of addressing them upon it. (Mr. Hunt again called the Chairman to order, which caused Mr. Waithman to turn round and to say, with no inconsiderable warmth, "Mr. Hunt, I will not be interrupted." A very noisy altercation then took place between the partizans of Hunt and of Mr. Waithman, the former crying "Question, question," as loudly as the latter cried "Support the chair, the chair cannot err." Mr. Waithman happening to coincide with the wishes of his adherents, was proceeding to argue that it would be better to adopt the amendment, when Mr. Hunt again cut short the thread of his harangue by moving with all possible solemnity, that "the Chairman be allowed to decide between the two resolutions on behalf of the meeting." This appeared to hurt the feelings of the worthy Chairman more than any taunt which had yet been directed against them, and in consequence of it he absolutely threatened to quit the chair unless Mr Hunt ceased from insulting him in the manner which he had done. Mr. Hunt was then silent for a time, and permitted the Chairman to remark, "that conduct of such a nature as they had just witnessed must also lead to riot and turbulence," without attempting the slightest retort. The worthy Alderman immediately proceeded to read both the original resolution and the amendment to the meeting Unfortunately, however, he put the original resolution before the amendment. His persevering antagonist, who was at this moment standing close by his side, observed the error which was committed, and proceeded to take immediate advantage of it. "You ought to put the amendment first, Mr. Waithman." Mr. Waithman turned away from Mr. Hunt with a smile of ineffable contempt. "I demand that the amendment be put first, Mr. Waithman." The Alderman was still deaf. "The amendment, as you must know well by this time, Mr. Waithman, is always put first, in both Houses of Parliament." Mr. Waithman now turned sharply round upon Mr. Hunt and said, "You need not bellow like a bull into my ears, Mr. Hunt!" "Nor you into mine, like a bullock, Mr. Waithman," retorted Mr. Hunt, thrusting his nose at the same time into Mr. Alderman Waithman's face. This provoked the Alderman to repeat, that if he had another interruption of that sort, he would certainly have done: bullying of that nature, which Mr. Hunt was practising, could never avail. "Shuffling won't do here, Mr. Waithman," said Mr. Hunt in an audible whisper. The Chairman turned to the Livery, and said, "The worthy gentleman has told me that shuffling won't do here: is this to be endured any longer, gentlemen? are we to be taught right by bullyings like these, gentlemen?" This appeal to the meeting seemed to have some effect even upon the friends of Mr. Hunt, as some of them suggested that if this persecution of the worthy Alderman was to continue any longer, the resolutions would fall to the ground, and the meeting dissolve without passing any. In consequence of this suggestion, Mr. Hunt desisted from his attacks, and the Chairman put the question, with the amendment first, to the meeting. The amended resolution was carried in the affirmative by a very large show of hands. The original resolution, which our readers will perceive to be of a much milder nature, was accordingly lost.

Mr. Stephens said, that it was so singular an occurrence to get an Alderman to take the chair after the Lord Mayor had left it, that the meeting could not well separate, without returning their thanks to the worthy Alderman who had presided over their discussions. He should, therefore, propose the following resolution for the adoption of the meeting:—

Resolved—That the thanks of the Livery be particularly presented to Mr. Alderman Waithman, for giving an additional proof of his devotion to the rights of his fellow citizens by consenting to preside upon

the present occasion, thus enabling the Livery to express their sense of the irregular conduct of the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Hunt said, that in spite of what had passed, and to show that he had both forgotten and forgiven the conduct of the worthy Alderman towards himself, he should most cordially second the proposed resolution. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Hunt then converted himself for a moment into the Chairman of the meeting, and put it to the meeting, whether they would adopt the resolution which had been just read to them, or not. This question being decided by the acclamation of the multitude in the affirmative.

Alderman Waithman came forward and said, that, in obeying the call which the Liverymen had made upon him to take the Chair, he had not done any thing more than his duty. He returned thanks for the vote which they had just passed in favour of his conduct, to all present, except to one individual, whose behaviour had been such that he could not feel a vote of thanks from him as a compliment at all. Indeed, he could not believe that the individual to whom he alluded had joined conscientiously in it, because, if his (Ald. Waithman's) conduct had deserved such interruptions as it had met with from that person, it could not be justly entitled to his thanks. The events of the day had taught him one lesson, which he should not easily forget; it was this—never to allow himself to preside over a public meeting at which that person was present, or to place himself in a situation where that person could insult him. He then repeated his expressions of gratitude, bowed to the meeting, and retired amid a mingled tumult of howlings and applause, in which, however, the latter predominated.

Mr. Hunt shortly afterwards followed him, but did not seem to attract much of the attention of the crowd. The meeting then dispersed.

The Times, July 27.

CHESTER ASSIZES, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.

RIOTING AT MACCLESFIELD.

[We communicated, yesterday, the sentences which have been passed upon these men. The following is the address of the Judge to them, upon declaring their punishment:]

To-day, the defendants in this case were brought up for judgment. In addressing *Samuel Hardern*, the Chief-Justice said, "You have been indicted for making, with others, a riot and tumult at Macclesfield on the 17th of August last. On that day you were found at the head of a formidable mob, of which, it appears from the evidence, you acknowledged yourself to be the leader and conductor; for you stated your ability to take away the rioters under certain conditions and considerations. You were seen actively engaged in the midst of the riot, and inciting the multitude to farther disturbance by cries of "Go it, my lads!" This you were observed to do at the very moment of attacking the houses, and it was in addition proved, that a person had written on your hat the words "Hunt and Liberty." Of the species of liberty you meant you gave a practical illustration. You at once showed its object, and your own purpose; and I hope that all who now hear me, and the nation at large, will speedily learn its true meaning. Your liberty consisted in the destruction of houses and the demolition of property, in terrifying and intimidating the community, in forcing open doors and breaking windows—these are the achievements you accomplish under the mask of what you call liberty. The contempt of the laws, the violation of order, and disturbing the public peace—these clearly explain the meaning of 'Hunt and Liberty.' But are such acts to be passed over with impunity in this country, in this land of real freedom, where the purity of public justice is marked by its impartiality—where all property has an equal protection, and where virtuous integrity is rewarded, from the lowest to the highest classes of society? I wish you and those who were your coadjutors, to learn that they are not to be treated lightly; the laws must be enforced in an aggravated case as your's is, in order to teach others to respect them. The Court has considered the whole of the charge against you with great care; and it is painful to observe, that it does not see a circumstance calculated to palliate it. If you were drunk, as you would wish it to appear, it is no excuse—it is rather an aggravation; one offence cannot be produced to screen and excuse another. Under all the facts, therefore, which it has been the disagreeable duty of the Court to hear in evidence against you, the sentence we shall pass upon you is, that you be imprisoned for the term of 18 calendar months in the common gaol of the county, and then be discharged."

Ralph Wright, on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, observed, "I have a few remarks to make. This happened on the Tuesday, the market-day. I was at a public-house, and remained there till night. Naylor came into the company; and one was reading in a newspaper a story about Samuel and William, in the Lancashire dialect. I said, give it to Naylor, for he is more able to make it out than any of us. He read it, and went out of the house; I followed him. When I got into the market-place I found it perfectly clear. In Chester-gate I perceived part of a rail, which I supposed belonged to a stall. I took it up. The crowd were then opposite the hotel. Shortly afterwards I heard the noise of horses, and I cried out 'God speed the plough.' I was then going home, when I was overtaken by one of the gentlemen on horseback, who said, 'I thought you ought to know better than be here in such a riot.'" I was seized, carried before a magistrate, and sent to prison, where I remained till I was brought here. I have long served my country; I have been with his Grace the Duke of Wellington in Portugal, in Spain, and twice in France*; always conducted myself as a loyal man and a good soldier; I was never brought in disgrace in my regiment, nor was I ever before a Court of military or civil law. I hope, therefore, that your Lordships will take these circumstances into consideration."

Chief Justice.—Ralph Wright, you have been indicted for engaging in a riot at Macclesfield, on the 17th of August last, and on that indictment you have been convicted. The Court have attended with great application to what you have just related, although, in point of regularity, it should have been mentioned in your defence yesterday; but they think it their imperative duty to add, that what you have asserted rests where it is without the slightest corroboration. They have, however, some satisfaction in adding, that there is a material difference, in point of aggravation, between your case and Hardern's. It has, nevertheless, been satisfactory proved, that you were in the midst of the riot, and that you cheered up the mob to acts of violence, by the cry of "That's right my lads; God speed the plough!" Notwithstanding these facts, we are happy to say, there are features of palliation in your case; it does not appear you went there with any revengeful object in your mind. The Court cannot but take those circumstances into its consideration, combined, as they are, with the excellent character you have received. As one of those who fought at Waterloo, you are entitled to the gratitude of every Englishman, for on that memorable day the liberties of Europe were accomplished by the valour of the armies of this mighty country. But we could have wished that your character had remained to the present day untained, as it then was; and that you had not disgraced yourself by partaking in the designs of incendiaries, and in local tumults: we could have wished that your conduct on that great and memorable day had retained to the present, the same proud and elevated consideration which it then inherited. It has not been so: you have been found rioting, and breaking the public peace, and it is our duty, if possible, to prevent a repetition of such conduct. Under these considerations, the sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the common gaol of this county for six calendar months, and then be discharged.

* The prisoner wore the Waterloo medal.

Selections.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the last number of the Edinburgh Review, just published, the following observations occur in the remarks made on a Work entitled "A Free Trade Essential to the Welfare of Great Britain, &c." By John Clay, Esq.

"The comparative prosperity enjoyed by the industrious classes in this country during the late war, notwithstanding the enormous taxation to which they were then subjected, form a striking contrast with the unexampled distress in which they have been involved since the peace. But although the evils of war are generally felt more severely during its continuance than after, it is impossible for any country to pass through such an ordeal with impunity. War is a universally losing game, and *must*, sooner or later, be followed by disastrous consequences. A particular combination of circumstances, though it may for a time render the inevitable destruction of capitals, and misdirection of national industry, less sensible, is sure, in the end, to aggravate all those evils. A time must come, when this factitious stimulus can no longer be applied;—and when it is withdrawn, the various evils which it had glossd over, or partially concealed, not only appear more alarming than if they had occured in the natural course of events; but are really increased both in number and virulence.

"War may increase or diminish foreign trade—it may give unusual advantages to the production of one country, and equally depress those of another—it may throw the commerce of the world into the hands of one of the belligerents—or by breaking down existing monopolies, it may distribute it more equally;—and hence a great deal of the inconvenience experienced in passing from a state of war to peace, must obviously depend on the previous political situation of the country making the transition. A state whose industry has been cramped and restricted, and whose capital has been forced into disadvantageous employments during war, will experience but a comparatively slight inconvenience on the return of peace. During the late war, France maintained immense armaments; and the millitary profession ultimately attracted by far the greater portion of the talent and industry of the country, and was universally considered as the surest and shortest road to wealth and honours. The war annihilated the foreign and colonial trade of France; and her agriculture and internal commerce were exposed to heavy exactions and suffered severely.—France experienced but little inconvenience from the transition from war to peace. As soon as external restraints upon her industry were removed, such portions of capital as could be conveniently disengaged from the factitions chanels into which it had been forced, naturally attracted to other and more lucrative employments.

"The state of Great Britain during the war, was precisely the reverse of that of France, or indeed of any other country engaged in hostilities. Her industry, far from being unnaturally depressed, was stimulated and encouraged to an extent altogether unknown in any former period of history. From being the greatest, we became the *only* commercial nation in the world.

"This monopoly of the trade and commerce of the world, by enabling our merchants and manufactures to employ a much greater number of labourers, occasioned a corresponding increase of population, and of the demand for agricultural produce. Vast sums were expended in the improvement of the poorest soils; and lands were brought under tillage, the cultivation of which, it was afterwards ascertained, could not be carried on, unless the price of corn, in this country, was forcibly kept up to about double its price in every other country in Europe.

"As soon as the artificial stimulus, which, for 20 years, had been unceasingly applied to the industry of this country, and which had occasioned so prodigious a development of its powers and resources, was withdrawn, an immediate paralysis was felt in all its branches. The exclusive advantages which our merchants and manufacturers enjoyed during the war, being at an end, although the restrictions on the importation of British produce into other countries had been done away, we should in future have obtained a market for such commodities only as we could naturally produce them cheaper than foreiguers; and, of course, much of that reproductive power, which, in the absence of all competition, had been, forced into a state of action, must have either been rendered useless, or sought employment in some other manner.

"It is much easier, however, to trace the principal causes of our present embarrasments, than to point out the means by which they may be either partially or entirely removed.

"It is not our intention to premise any elaborate statement of first principles, for the purpose of showing the superior advantages which must always result from an unrestricted freedom of intercourse among commercial nations.

"These principles appear to us to apply with peculiar force to the policy of those restrictions which have almost entirely annihilated the trade between this country and its nearest and most opulent neighbour.—The diversity of the soil and climate, of the natural and artificial productions, and of the national character of the people of Great Britain and France, will always enable the one to produce innumerable articles of raw and manufactured produce, at a much cheaper rate than they could possibly be produced by the other. If we were allowed freely to purchase the silks, the wines, the brandies, and the laces of France, those commodities which we can produce with less expense than our ingenious neighbours, would be taken in payment. An extensive market would thus be created for many branches of our manufactures, and a natural and powerful stimulus would be applied to the industry of both countries. It should be clearly understood, that we have it completely in our power to add indefinitely to the number of the consumers of British produce—to open a trade with a wealthy nation possessing thirty millions of active, industrious, and enterprising inhabitants—abounding in various products which are not the growth of Britain, and at the same time destitate of many species of our manufactures.—To accomplish this most desirable object, we have only to relinquish a few of the worst and most contemptible of our prejudices—to admit that claret may be as palatable as port, brandy as English gin—and that a Frenchman may be quite as honest as a Portuguese.—By merely consenting to purchase such commodities from the French as they can furnish us cheaper than we are able to obtain in any other manner, we shall compel them to become our best customers.

"Such was the view of this subject taken by Mr. Pitt, in his excellent speech in support of the commercial treaty with France, concluded in 1786.

"It is to no purpose to contend, that, before such a liberal system could be adopted by any particular country, it should also be adopted by all those with whom it has any intercourse. Although France should persist in refusing to purchase our cottons and woollens, that surely is no good reason why we should refuse to import her corn, silk, or wine, provided we can obtain them cheaper from her than our own country.—Because the French Government absurdly obliges its subjects to incur an expense of 110l. or 120l. in manufacturing a commodity which they might obtain from England for 100l. will that afford any apology for our acting in a similar manner! Would it not be much better to endeavour to profit by the errors into which others have fallen, than, by imitating them, to forego the many advantages we should infallibly reap, by gradually reverting to the principle of a free trade."

A seaman, rather badly *rigged*, applied to an Officer of the *Superb*, now at Plymouth, to be entered on the ship's books.—The Lieutenant, observing his ragged appearance, said that he would not do.—"I hope" returned Jack, with the characteristic simplicity of a British Tar, "*that your Honour won't condemn the hull for the sake of the rigging.*"—This reply excited the attention of the Officer; and the weather-beaten Tar being sent below for a belly-full and new *rigging*, turned out to be one of the best seamen in the ship, and is now doing duty on the forecastle.

HOAX ON SIR HUDSON LOWE.—General Sir Hudson Lowe, the present Governor of St. Helena, received a

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letter on the 18th of November last, written in the name of Mr. Laurence Comyn, as Executor of a Mrs. Drury, in which it was mentioned, that the General was left by her a legacy consisting of houses in Galway, and other property to a large amount, Relying on so respectable a source of information, the General inclosed to his Bankers (Coutts and Co. London.) a draft in their favour on Mr. Comyn for l,(((l. and also a letter for Mr. Comyn, requesting that he would be particular in getting the premises surveyed, and have accurate maps made on a small scale, specifying the annual-value, &c. to be forwarded by letter. The General expressed his unwillingness to dispose of the houses, from the regard he had for the town in which he was born. Our readers may now, for the first time, learn with pleasure, that Sir Hudson Lowe is a native of Galway, yet, in all other respects, they will feel in common with Sir Hudson, considerable disappointment on knowing that the letter written in Mr. Comyn's same was a fabrication, and that no such property as that described exists, nor was Mr. Comyn executor, nor was any legacy bequeathed by Mrs. Drury to Sir Hudson Lowe.—Galway Paper.

POETRY.

FROM THE ARAB; A TALE IN THREE CANTOS

The battle's din—the cannon's roar
Grew fainter on the distant shore—
The clangour of contending foes
No longer on the air arose;
The cries of weeping child and mother,
Fear seem'd to hush, or death to smother.
Each lofty dome and monument
Beneath th' invader's force had bent,
And prostrate columns lay around
In scatter'd fragments on the ground,
The day had closed in Cyprus Isle,
When all, but nature, seem'd to smile;
Yet Venus' temple still withstands
Through ev'ry age, the spoiler's hands;—
The wildest, rudest warrior falters
To learn the simplest flow'rs that twine
In roseate fence around her shrine,
And thus protect her glowing altars:
For whatso'er his crime or creed—
Whate'er his lot—his passions be—
No human breast was ever freed,
From faith in Love's divinity.
The sun has sought his wat'ry bed—
The purply heath bell droops its head—
The flowers in dewy absence weep—
The tiny glow worms vigil keep—
The moon sheds o'er the rippless bay,
As soft, and clear, and silvery ray,
Reflecting dimly all around,
The shore, the cliff, the tow'r high crown'd.

The least, the meanest creeping thing,
Or buzzing fly with tiny wing,
Are of more import now, than they
Who mighty seem'd but yesterday.
And now they wail, in idle grieving,
Those whom they never priz'd when living;
As yes, to perish'd genius rai e
Proud cenotaphs in idle praise,
And shrine their names in pageant pride,
Mid toil and want who liv'd and died!
Some o'er the field of ruin sorry,
And view the slain with pride and pity,—
And some with ruth and fire survey
The scathe of fair Nicosia's city,
Some hasten to Pedia's side,
And launch a bark upon the tide—
And me they leave their native shore,
In fruitless agony deplore
Their slaughter'd friends—their ravag'd land—
Their cruel fate—their property blighted—
And soften on an unknown strand,
The dismal wreck of hope benighted.

Slowly they glide down the stream,
The cypress on whose borders seem
To whisper on the rising breeze
Their fragrance to the distant seas,—
As if to sigh their sweet adieu
To this abandon'd, exil'd few,—
Who mourning o'er their country's wrong,
Guides darklingly, their bark along,
And now they reach the briny sea
That laves their Isle eternally;
As the deep waving clouds of heaven,
Surround the lovely star of even.
Faintly they hear, on ocean tost,
The billows breaking o'er the coast,—
And now before them, broad expand
The shores once call'd 'the Holy Land.'

DRURY LANE.

(*From Mr. Wordsworth's new Poem, entitled "The Waggoner."*)

The play is over,—like a tide
The rabble fill the portals wide,
Some squeezing out, some rushing in,
With stamp and squall, and growl and grin;
Some gazing where the stately stair
Let down its freight of easy fair,
For now is given to sulky gloom
The loathed cramm'd, colossal room,
Sam Whitbread's shop for creams and ices,
And faces at all shorts of prices.

The doors are closed at last—the rout,
Gentle and simple, must turn out.
Then, Heavens! what sounds assail the ears—
The crash of rival charioteers,
The link-boys' howl, the female prattle,
The ruffian's curse, the watchman's rattle.
The sound subsides—disperse the mob,
To dream, to drink, digest, or rob.
Some to solicit—not the Muse—
In Drury's picturesque; purlieus;
Some scattering where thy well paved street,
Blackfriars, meet the castled *Fleet*;
Some wandering by the Arcadian drain
That rots down Ave-Maria Lane,
Where Doctors, Butchers, side by side,
Give contributions to the tide,
Where spectre physic takes for spouse
The Genius of the slaughter-house.
And like Avernon, mouth of Hell,
We know the inmates by the smell.
Some scattering where the moonlight falls
On thy beleaguer'd pile, St. Paul's
Hemm'd round with shop, stall, hovel, hut,
A Guliver in Lilliput.

TWENTY-SECOND Calcutta Lottery.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1820

PRIZES.

No. 2427 Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 5482 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rupees.
Nos. 717 and 512 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 5016 1709 4606 and 1921 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 4440 35 5532 690 199 and 4683 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 2920 275 2908 2468 2484 2886 2097 5033 1090 1033 2408 1801 1963 202 695 and 542 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

BLANKS.

4373 3865 3975 1863 3884 292 5597 704
1357 4230 5772 4948 2308 3047 680 910
799 4735 255 3010 5995 4963 4828 5763
5487 4093 1651 834 892 5927 4437 4208
2295 3253 4355 4928 4248 40 806 2554
2805 234 5965 4106 749 2147 1966 550
3106 5433 3799 1143 152 964 5277 955
582 1218 2951 519 4736 4853 3332 5787
4344 4519 398 5535 561 2872 2707 3360
514 2822 3436 4303 260 5930 1773 5119
784 672 2113 2928 1269 5198 1876 1763
5877 1019 2679 1312 404 3790 1571 3309
2304 761 4637 5148 295 5299 5605 4529
4189 3395 5677 4180 3573 893 1120 2611
3724 5912 757 390 5285 5393 1970 2359
5286 1620 1164 2947 2096 1034 4085 5653
3375 2901 3800 798 991 2177 3471 3324
3303 1591 4956 1324 5030 5593 2988 4795
2610 2485 1278 2870 1478 5164 1970 3710
2613 2187 4088 2151 4859 4773 962 4409
2759 3251 3936 2132 5340 227 2523 804
3776 1767 5808 5841 4860 431 4132 953
3467 1245 859 5093 3490 2017 2084 3826
2197 4217 2756 2377 1491 4301 1409 2918
1941 1157 5176 1931 773 4849 5671 966
3845 1597 2173 3625 2162 4933 4895 5057
1032 2458 3315 4510 4392 3999 5260 474
5639 4069 506 1448 662 4557 5410 685
2153 1747 3720 3158 1874 4241 4037 968
1087 2382 1255 5551 1284 286 4199 3564
3194 1528 3126 4288 2363 3209 4065 2535
2608 4665 5318 5476 4563 3437 1442 3510
2697 1763 4152 5757 4628 4925 1886 358
1447 4400 3563 5575 5359 547 3760 3228
1268 3672 482 870 642 4020 4614 1436
3262 3218 329 3404 4281 4215 5624 4502
4866 5193 5045 1740 4353 167 1719 5417
4240 3399 1671 184 1584 5054 5642 124
2813 5346 277 4539 5146 2439 1381 2627
4322 148 2474 566 3337 3196 282 572
5852 4206 1526 1480 2739 3193 5741 2559
133 3788 2402 1964 1556 3318 3382 1772
3590 984 894 2303 2385 661 2082 5819
3507 4290 3631 3140 4365 1191 2766 1363
4836 3532 5159 735 4403 3548 1667 1085
312 5245 4810 3674 5706 1355 5494 2600
495 3678

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1820.

PRIZES.

No. 918, a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 851, 285, 1992, 3362 and 3712, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 457, 800, 1803, 1815, 2419 and 5916, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 951, 1441, 2503 2741, 2747 2837, 2933, 2948, 3331, 3852, 3968, 4195, 5169 and 5963 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rs. each.

BLANKS.

3 7 12 18 30 51 64 84
198 101 132 154 171 217 247 252
270 294 299 303 314 326 334 338
389 424 477 500 522 526 530 553
558 584 587 644 646 693 712 720
725 727 771 778 779 833 888 898
899 901 908 920 932 965 982 989
993
1039 1044 1100 1105 1114 1131 1148 1165
1173 1202 1215 1216 1264 1272 1296 1299
1311 1318 1322 1374 1388 1393 1397 1422
1434 1439 1452 1484 1514 1534 1559 1561
1565 1600 1601 1608 1610 1636 1637 1642
1660 1677 1702 1709 1716 1731 1748 1751
1754 1808 1825 1867 1934 1991
2035 2042 2058 2066 2067 2098 2110 2181
2196 2219 2227 2238 2246 2273 2283 2309
2310 2323 2351 2352 2389 2398 2411 2442
2434 2448 2490 2494 2496 2507 2517 2544
2588 2594 2609 2642 2674 2678 2695 2714
2719 2753 2777 2783 2806 2821 2834 2852
2878 2883 2934 2935 2961 2964 2989 2993
2997
3003 3035 3051 3059 3095 3150 3166 3169
3173 3213 3221 3230 3280 3281 3299 3326
3329 3371 3378 3385 3398 3410 3422 3443
3454 3460 3517 3522 3566 3574 3585 3588
3627 3662 3679 3698 3719 3723 3766 3767
3770 3795 3825 3837 3847 3857 3861 3886
3920 3922 3929 3935 3942 3961 3966 3972
3978 3979 3982 3984 3989
4000 4012 4014 4021 4035 4051 4060 4063
4128 4129 4130 4134 4137 4168 4181 4184
4213 4220 4256 4257 4265 4296 4336 4357
4371 4376 4396 4439 4448 4451 4461 4482
4489 4509 4521 4537 4545 4559 4569 4577
4601 4610 4618 4681 4682 4687 4688 4693
4712 4717 4790 4797 4827 4839 4841 4842
4848 4863 4867 4874 4897 4898 4919 4930
4942 4943 496 4964
5025 5047 5059 5078 5091 5099 5129 5154
5183 5221 5234 5246 5262 5266 5279 5293
5294 5298 5304 5339 5366 5371 5379 5383
5414 5427 5431 5454 5468 5474 5489 5502
5511 5519 5530 5548 5553 5561 5578 5581
5582 5632 5644 4646 5647 5657 5702 5713
5715 5734 5736 5743 5755 5760 5802 5831
5832 5835 5840 5843 5863 5871 5873 5875
5880 4882 5889 5906 5957 5967 5978 5982
5986 5994 5270

The Fifth Day's Drawing will take place on Monday next, the 24th Instant.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon		2	50
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's, none.	,, per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	54	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	62	0	00
Red,		70	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.			
,, 5 to 8,	,, ,,	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		13	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat md of 42 seers	60	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
Ceylon,		35	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	0	00
Plate,	,, ,,	22	2	00
Bolts,	,, ,,	24	0	00
Slab,	,, ,,	23	0	00
Persian,	,, ,,	23	0	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	42	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	,, per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	,, ,,			
COTTON, Ahmood	per Surat Cd.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	220	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	nominal,	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	9	2	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	,,			
3d ditto,	,,			

		Rs.	Q.	R
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	33	0	00
GHEE, Cutchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cwt. of 82 mds. or 8214 lbs.	50	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	24	0	00
Bownagur, & Gogo,	,, ,,	28	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	,, per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	14	0	00
Ditto Bags,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koonan,	per Bombay Candy	70	0	00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	60	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	60	0	00
HATS, good,	,, each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	40	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	95	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy.	58	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	60	0	00
English Square,	,, ,,	44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	,, ,,	42	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	,, per cwt			
Hoops,	,, per cwt.	12	0	00
Kentledge,	,, per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. ,, per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	,, ,,	10	0	00
Red,	,, ,,	12	0	00
White	,, ,,	13	2	00
China,	,, ,,	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	0	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	,, ,,	8	2	00
Bussorah,	,, ,,	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	60	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	,, per lb.	0	4	00
Black	,, ,,	00	1	10
Green	,, ,,	1	0	00
Yellow	,, ,,	00	0	80
Red	,, ,,	00	0	80
Blue,	,, ,,	00	2	80
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138	0	00
Bhatcole,	,,	148	0	00
Eastern,	,,	135	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	7	0	00
Mool,	per ditto	8	0	00
PITCH,	per barrel	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	11	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	89	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	3	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	1	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
Bussorah,		25	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT,	per rask of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund			
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		13	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	,, per gallon	5	2	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	,, ,,	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Caunister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	2	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	per Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bombay Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	,,	80	0	00
Pegue,	,, Surat Candy	35	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	,, per ,, box	19	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax.				
TURPENTINE,	,, per barrel			
Spirits,	,, per ,, gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	85	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	,, per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per ,, dozen	40	0	00
Port,	,, ,,	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, per ,, pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	36	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		42	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	218	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00
Remittance to England at six months' sight,		2	3	Rupee
Freight to England,	dead weight 42 £. per Ton,			
Loose Freight	5 £.			
Exchange on Calcutta,	B'bay Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca,			
on Madras,	par			